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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO 108 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA RELEASED: CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE SUSPENDED

Out Of The Gloaming.

"It is more in the interest of the world that the Press should be shut out" said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when she banged the door of Ganchiji's cell in the face of disappointed journalists.

* * * *

We may agree about other papers, but not the "Bombay Chronicle" which Gandhiji calls His Own.

* * * *

"The Soviet President—Election of Comrade Mosceiki Suggested"—headings from the "Hindustan Times." A slight mistake. There is neither a Soviet in Poland, nor is Warsaw in Russia, though there is a fiery edition of Hitler and Mussolini in Field-Marshall Pilsduski, who arrests and hangs his opponents, but has no use for castor oil.

* * * *

Everyone in America sympathises with Indian aspirations, said Maulana Shaukat Ali, but they are not going to fight our battle of freedom. The Americans must first fight their own battles of freedom, greater than they ever fought. They have first to fight the banks and the trusts, to attain their liberty.

* * * *

"Handsome" Adolphe has already secured the admiration of Englishwomen in Germany, judging by the florid tributes, blended with mawkish sentimentality, offered in his defence to the "Manchester Guardian"—alas, now banned from Germany, for Nazis have no use for such a cultured paper.

* * * *

Passionately one Hilda Smith asks! "What would they say in England if the Houses of Parliament had been set on fire by a horde of hooligans?" Facts are not her strong point. There was no "horde of hooligans" but a single Dutchman, and some papers say he was a Nazi, and not a Communist.

* * * *

The same admirer says that Hitler is putting Germany's house in order. We rather suspect he is busy pulling it down, believing in destruction as the first step: another lady says that "we are slowly being spared the reports of daily murders." Hitler knows well how to gag the press.

* * * *

The "Times of India" London Correspondent is rather nasty about Justice McCardie and the office staff in Bombay. "Judges who think that the Bench is the place for indulgence in their sense of humour," he writes "or for the ventilation of their fads, are the idols of the office boys on the national newspapers."

* * * *

One of those "office boys" at Bori Bunder recently wrote admiringly about the judge as a provider of good copy for the press. Rather an unfortunate clash of opinion and an ill-timed epithet. Better sack that London correspondent.

* * * *

The leader of Anti-Separationists in Burma Council assured the President of his absolute support in maintaining the dignity and honour of the Chair (applause). That's good, as the President seems to need some strong help in propping up his "dignity and honour."

* * * *

Sir Purshottamdas has again gone to England to attend the meetings of the J. P. C. as a "Consultee" to guard the interests of India, as he said last time. He did not choose to make a statement. He has reserved it for Sir Samuel.

* * * *

Mr. Yamin Khan promised to put up a strong case before the J.P.C. for the transfer of substantial power from the "hands of the British Parliament to the hands of Indian legislatures." Old optimists, never die. They don't even fade away!

* * * *

Here's some valuable advice. How to help forward Gandhiji's objects. It comes from the "Sind Observer".

"The country cannot allow the grass to grow beneath the campaign for untouchability. The Assembly members must gird up their loins and see to it that the Bill has a speedy passage in the Legislature. The Government must also abandon its present attitude of putting spokes in the wheel and show more courage and imagination by brushing aside the engineered action of the Sanatanists against the Bill."

Tough work ahead for all!

* * * *

Poet: "Why, my dear man, already my poetry is being read by twice as many people as before."

Friend: "Oh, I didn't know you were married!"

LEAVES JAIL FOR LADY THACKERSEY'S BUNGALOW

Bombay Govt. Gets Order From Simla Late in Evening

SPECIAL MESSENGER RUNS POST HASTE TO POONA TO EXPEDITE RELEASE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 8.

Mahatma Gandhi was released at 9 p.m. and was taken in a car to Lady Thackersey's bungalow.

At 7 p.m. Col. Doyle, Inspector-Genearl Of Prisons, Mr. Wilson, Inspector-General of Police and and Major Martin, Superintendent of Jail paid a hurried visit to Mahatma and had a brief consultation with him.

After the departure of the three officials, there was an element of mystery and speculation near the Jail premises. Telephone bells were heard ringing in the jail office and police were seen extraordinarily active.

At 8-45 p.m., Col. Doyle and Major Martin drove back again to the Yeravda Jail and there was immediately a flutter among the pressmen who were keeping watch and vigil, outside.

At 9 p.m., two Sedan cars with curtains drawn, drew up and stopped in front of the jail gates. After a while, Mrs. Naidu came out followed by Gandhiji. He was wearing his loin cloth and had a shawl over his body

Gandhiji first got into the car followed by Mrs Sarojini and Mr. Wilson.

Immediately Mahatmaji entered the car it started at high speed towards Poona.

A fleet of cars of pressmen followed Gandhiji's car, and till it came to the junction where the road leads to Lady Thackersey's Bungalow, they were not sure where Gandhiji was going.

Gandhiji was then taken to Lady Thackersey's bungalow, and the officials immediately informed—the Bombay Government and the Government of India about the release.

It appears that instructions for the release of the Mahatma was received from Simla late in the evening, and three officials visited to consult Gandhiji where he would like to go.

On his expressing the wish to go to Lady Thackersey's bungalow, he was taken there accordingly.

Release Causes Surprise

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA May 8.

The presence of Gandhiji at the Thakersey Hall was a surprise for the inmates. Mr. Devidas and Lady Thakersey and a few others were in the balcony at about nine, when they saw three cars coming up the hill. Till the cars came up to the portico, nobody had an idea that one of them contained the Mahatma.

As soon as Gandhiji got down from the car, immediate arrangements for his stay were made quickly.

Lady Thakersey's bungalow is up the hill, with the name "Poorna Kuthira." It is like a palace and the Mahatma is occupying the third floor veranda in the open air for night. Getting upto the bungalow, reminds one of Simla.

MRS. NAIDU KEEPS VIGIL.

Both during the day and night, there is good breeze. Vigilance at the bungalow is stricter than in jail. First at the gate, then at the portico and then at the first floor, everyone is challenged, and if one succeeds in getting up to that place, he has to face Mrs. Naidu who refuses to allow anybody to see Mahatmaji.

Asked whether she was in charge of the Mahatma even after his release, Mrs. Naidu said she was doubly so after release. She managed to send away a host of pressmen and visitors who had gone to see the Mahatma after his release.

It appears that a special messenger from Bombay came to Poona at 6-30 p.m. with the release order.

Mr. Wilson, Col. Doyle and Major Martin got into the jail about seven to inform Gandhiji. Col. Doyle sent, for Mrs. Naidu first, as he had promised to give her the news first and told her about the release order.

TENSE MOMENTS BEFORE RELEASE.

After being interviewed by six leaders, including Mr. Aney, Mahatmaji began spinning this evening. A about seven, when the crowd in front of the jail gate had dwindled down, and there were only the press present, Mr. Wilson Inspector-General of Police, Col. Doyle, Inspector-General of

(Continued on page 7)

SAPRU GLAD AT RELEASE

Lansbury Congratulates Viceroy On Wisdom Of Action

LONDON, May 8.

Dr. Sapru who was informed by Reuter of Mahatma Gandhi's release, said: "I am glad Gandhiji is released, but would have been glad if he had been released months ago".

He expressed great concern as he regards the result of the fast, but hoped for the best.

A number of Indians and Mahatma Gandhi's friends in London belonging to different organisations connected with India have sent messages to Mahatma expressing their grave apprehension with regard to the fast.

A number of Indians have decided to fast for a day next week in sympathy with Gandhiji.

LANSBURY SATISFIED.

Mr. Lansbury interviewed by Reuter said he was glad to be able on this occasion, if only in a most belated sense, to congratulate the Viceroy on the wisdom shown in releasing Gandhiji.

Mr. Lansbury added he hoped that the result would be that Mahatma Gandhi would give up the fast, and those who were standing in the way of a settlement would also see that these were the days when Indians should be acting together and proving to the world that religious differences should not cause bitterness or disunion and remember that religion, in the only sense that had any value, must mean the unity of the human race.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

is no rule, they should take advantage of this suspension and unconditionally discharge all the civil resisters.

"If I survive the ordeal it will give me time to survey the situation and to tender advise both to the Congress leaders and if I may venture to do so to the Government.

(Message Incomplete.)

Mrs. Naidu Discusses with Devidas Gandhi.

DR. SPIEGAL BEGINS FAST

Attempts To Dissuade Her Prove Futile: Adamant Like Mahatma

MADRAS, May 8.

Dr. Margarat Spiegel, Mahatma Gandhi's German disciple commenced fast at noon to-day. Just before commencing, she read from "Young India" Gandhiji's views on Ahimsa, cow protection and untouchability. She had some fruits and milk as her last food.

In a statement to the press issued this morning Mr. H. D. Raja President of the Free Thinker's Association in whose premises she is staying says that attempts have been made to dissuade her from her resolve with no results. She is as adamant, as Mahatma Gandhi himself.—A. P.

RANGASWAMI LEAVES MADRAS

May See Mahatma At Poona

MADRAS, May 8.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar left for Bombay this morning enroute to England. He may probably stop at Poona to see Gandhiji.—A. P.

Mahatma Extends Olive Branch To Government

ONE MONTH'S TRUCE FROM TO-DAY

Gandhiji Will Continue Thread Of Co-operation After Fast

BY DIRECT TELEPHONE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

POONA, May 8.

The olive branch of peace, co-operation and suspension of hostilities has been offered by Mahatma Gandhi to Government in a statement issued immediately after release.

Gandhiji suggests to Mr. Aney, Acting President of the Congress, to suspend Civil Disobedience Movement for one month and to request the Government of India to release all Congressmen and withdraw all ordinances.

Mahatma Gandhi says "After the fast" he would continue the thread of co-operation that had been broken in January last.

Mr. Aney approved of the statement, and suspension of hostilities will therefore, commence from to-morrow (Tuesday).

LINE CLEAR FOR REAL PEACE

POONA, May 8.

Mahatma Gandhi stated in an interview: "I cannot regard this release with any degree of pleasure and as Sardar Vallabhbhai rightly remarked to me yesterday, how can I take advantage of this release in order to prosecute the Civil Disobedience campaign or to guide it? This release therefore puts upon me as a seeker after truth and a man of honour a tremendous burden and a strain.

"This fast has to continue. I had hoped and I still hope not to excite myself over anything nor to take part in any discussions of any nature whatsoever. The whole purpose of the fast will be frustrated if I allow my brain to be occupied by any extraneous matter that is any matter other than the Harijan work.

"At the same time having been released I should be bound to devote a little of my energies to a consideration of the Civil Disobedience movement.

"Of course for the moment I can only say that my views about the Civil Disobedience have undergone no change whatsoever. I have nothing but praise for the bravery and self-sacrifice of the numerous civil resisters, but having said that I cannot help saying that the secrecy that has attended the movement is fatal to its success. If, therefore, the movement must be continued I would urge those who are guiding the movement in different parts of the country to discard all secrecy.

"I do not care if thereby it becomes difficult to secure a single civil resister. There can be no doubt that fear has seized the common mass. The Ordinances have cowed them down and I am inclined to think that the secret methods are largely responsible for the demoralisation. The movement of civil disobedience does not depend so much on the quantity as on the quality. Men and women taking part in it and if I was leading the movement I should sacrifice quantity and insist on quality. If this could be done, it would immediately raise the level of the movement. Mass instructions on any other term is an impossibility. I can say nothing as to the actual campaign.

"The reflections I have given I had bottled up all these many months and I can say Sardar Vallabhbhai is one with me in what I have said.

"One word I would say whether I like it or not—during these three weeks all civil resisters will be in a state of terrible suspense. It would be better if the President of the Congress, Bapuji Madhavrao Aney, were to officially declare the suspension for full one month or even six weeks.

"Now I would make an appeal to Government. If they want real peace in the land and if they feel there is no real peace if they feel that ordinanc rule

(Continued in column 4)

ULATED ADLETS

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Wanted—A fully qualified Cantonment Overseer with knowledge of drawing plans estimates of works and buildings &c. Pay Rs. 45-2-1-60 p.m. Apply with testimonials by the 20th May 1933 to the Cantonment Executive Officer. Ahmednagar, Cantonment. (6642).

Wanted—Graduates with literature (English, Sanskrit) and Under-Graduates as teachers. Apply before 17th May. Venilal Chunilal Gandhi. Bulsar. (414).

Wanted—A. P. Sc. as a Science Teacher and an Undergraduate strong in English and Sanskrit to teach Standard V in Municipal New English School, Shahada. Pay according to qualifications. Applicants should state the lowest pay and other particulars and apply so as to reach before 20th May, 1933. (Sd.) Gulal Keshav Patil, President. Shahada Municipality. (6653)

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

"Dias Lodge," Grant Road, near Panalal Terraces. Very desirable ground and first floor flats. Apply within. (410).

53. DENTISTS.

Calcutta Dental College and Hospital, 249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—Offers a 3-years' course in Dentistry leading to the Diploma of the College. Next session begins on July 1. For prospectus please apply to Dr. R. Ahmed, D.D.S., F I C D., Principal. (359).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim Students' Hostel, Bordi (Dist. Thana) — Run by the Konkan Muslim Education Society, Thana and connected with the S.P. Hakimji High School, Bordi. Fine independent bungalow, situated at a very healthy site, facing the sea, with ample play grounds. Individual care, special attention to backward pupils. Liberal and varied diet. Charges moderate. Prospectus from M. Khairuddin Ahmed Siddiqi, B.A., Supdt. (6622)

61. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

"After the Ball" No. F-2897, "Tell Me To-Night" on Decca No. F-3190 and M-432—10" Records at Rs. 1/8 each. Write Latest Lists: —Viel-O-Phone Co., Mahim, Bombay. (413).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Loan of Rs. 250, payable by Rs. 30 monthly. Any Interest up to Rs. 50. Please apply to Box No. 409, "Bombay Chronicle."

122. HOUSEHOLD ITEMS.

For Sale—New verandah chicks, also articles for household use. Apply Sorab Building, Second Floor, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder. (417).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Safety Razor Blades "Jawahir" Gold made in Bombay, gives lovely shave, quality guaranteed. Selling agents wanted. Apply:—Arvind Swadeshi Stores, Swadeshi Market, Bombay 2. (411).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Ananta-pur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Sirsi Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Sangli, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Godhra, Dhulia, Gwalior, Mhow and Raipur. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House," No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May, 1933, at 3-20 P.M. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account from 1st April 1932 to 24th January, 1933.

2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. C P. Wadia and Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., as Directors.

3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from the 18th day of May, 1933, to the 21st day of May 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & LTD., Agent
Bombay, 9th May, 1933.

Public Notices

Bombay, Baroda And Central India Railway

THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS have appointed Mr. A. N. J. Harrison, Chief Auditor to act as Agent of the Company in India during the absence of Mr. M. W. Brayshay on deputation to the Railway Board.

6646

Wanted

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Trained, Qualified and Experienced Sanitary Inspector for the Dharwar Municipality on pay Rs 60—5/1—100 P. M. with conveyance allowance of Rs. 7/8/- P. M. before the 1st June 1933. The candidate selected will be made permanent after 6 months probationship. He should furnish security for Rs. 200/-. The candidates should give their age. Copies of testimonials if any should be sent along with their applications.

PRESIDENT,
Municipal Borough, Dharwar.
Municipal Office,
Dharwar, Dated 4-5-1933.

6652

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the erection at Madras of three tanks of One Million Gallon Capacity, and other building works, and laying Two Pipe Lines for the Western India Oil Distributing Company Limited, and will be received by the undersigned at his Office up to 3 p. m. on Tuesday, the 16th May, 1933.

Tender Forms and Specifications can be had from the Office on payment. Plans can be seen at the Office on any working day between Office hours. Each Tender should be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 (Rupees five-hundred only.)

The successful tenderers will have to pay a sum equal to 5 per cent. (Five per cent) of the amount of the contract as security deposit. The time within which the works will be completed should specifically stated.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning reasons.

(Sd.) D. E. CAPTAIN, L. C. E.,
Chief Engineer,
The Western India Oil Distributing Company, Limited,
"P. & O. Bank Bldgs.,"
Armenian Street,
George Town, Madras.
Madras, Dated 4th May, 1933.

6650

Legal Notices

Notice of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHUBCHAND SARUPCHAND, of Bombay Jain Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned land hereditaments and premises, situate at Vileparle to our client free from all incumbrances. All persons having any claims against the said land hereditaments by way of mortgage, charge, sale, use, trust, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, possession, bequest, partnership or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND.

All and singular the freehold land hereditaments and premises situate at Vileparle and more particularly described as hereunder written with their appurtenances:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Area in Guntha			Assessment.		
133	20	21	6		1	0	6	
158	20	22	5½		0	15	3	
755	20	20	2½		0	6	9	
356	20	23	1¾		0	4	9	
133	21	3	1		0	3	0	
			16¾		2	14	3	

and bounded as follows:—

On the East and the South by a private road belonging to Vishnu Balkrishna Paranjpe beyond which road is also land belonging to Vishnu Balkrishna Paranjpe, on the West by land belonging to Vishnu Balkrishna Paranjpe and contracted to be sold to Vithaldas Ranchoddas and on the North by land belonging to the said Vishnu Balkrishna Paranjpe and the nullah or passing water: the whole admeasuring about 2024 square yards.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1933
ZAIWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6648

9th WEEK

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MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GUNTAKAL FARM COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1933 at 1-45 p.m. (S T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned slightly damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT LONAVLA.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LONAVLA AND KNOWN AS "GOOL VILLA" TOGETHER WITH THE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Mr. Jalbhoy Rustomji and his wife Shirinbai, the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY the 21st May 1933, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

All that piece of land, situate in the village of Valvan, Taluka Maval, admeasuring about 4 acres, 21 gunthas, and known as Gool Villa bearing old Survey Nos. 181, 182, and 197 and being a moiety of New Survey No. 15 and bounded on the East by property of Mahadeo Chintaman Wadekar, on the South by property of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., on the West by the remaining portion of Survey No. 13 and on the North by Survey Nos. 36 and 37 and access to which property is had from the Valwan Lake Road, together with the furniture in the said bungalow.

The title deeds of the property will be available for inspection by any intending purchaser at the office of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, for a week preceding the date of the sale, such inspection being given at the cost of such intending purchaser in all respects.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO., 213 Cursetji Street, CALCUTTA.

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons	Arrive	Leave
xTango Maru	6,893	29 Apl.	9 May
Suwa Maru	11,000	..	@ 16 May
*Hankow Maru	4,104	1 May	19 May
*Hakodate Maru	5,303	3 May	17 May
Fushimi Maru	11,000	..	@ 30 May
*Tokiwa Maru	6,972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	..	@ 12 June
xGinyo Maru	9,000	30 May	13 June

*Limited passengers Japanese food.

x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Katori Maru	10,000	25 May	12 June
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HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Chichibu Maru	17,000	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	17,000	21 June

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11,600	5 June
Heian Maru	11,600	24 June

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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'Phone No. 20279;
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O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival.	Departur
Havre Maru	24th April	13th May
London ,,	11th May	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Altai ,,	8th June	17th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

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CITY LIGHTS

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Extra Show on Sat. and Sun at 2-45 p.m.

ALL RECORDS SHATTERED

HUNDREDS LEFT OUT AT EVERY SHOW!

Come early to avoid disappointment.

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DAILY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

Packed audiences convulse with laughter at the howl-a-minute antics of

LAUREL AND HARDY

THE FUNNIEST PAIR IN PICTURES IN THEIR LATEST M.-G.-M. COMEDY.

"PACK UP YOUR TROUBLES"

SIX ROARING REELS OF JOY!

"I AM ENTIRELY INNOCENT"

There Has Been Miscarriage Of Justice, Says Lt. Baillie Stewart

Lieutenant Norman Baillie-Stewart, "the officer in the Tower," wrote two remarkable letters while awaiting promulgation of the court-martial sentence upon him.

He sent them to Mr. Victor Sylvester, who, at the officer's trial, gave evidence of a meeting with the mysterious Marie Louise. These letters are now published by the "Sunday Express." They are ts follows:—

Coldstream Guards,
H. M. Tower of London, E.C. 3.
29/3/33.

Dear Mr. Sylvester,

". . . I am afraid that in spite of the fact that the prosecution had no shred of direct evidence, I have been convicted. Morally I had no grounds to stand on, but of the very grave charges of which I have been found guilty I am entirely innocent.

"I shall take whatever is coming to me, but I feel that I have already suffered enough without this additional miscarriage of justice."

Coldstream Guards,
H. M. Tower of London, E.C.3.
4/4/33.

Dear Mr. Sylvester,

"It would interest you to know that my solicitor received a letter from Marie Louise on the very morning that I was convicted.

"The letter . . . if it had been admissible as evidence, fully cleared me of the charges of which I have been found guilty.

"I am afraid I cannot tell you all that the letter contains, but though she would like to, she says she cannot come over to clear me. The hard-headed people who sit in judgment on me imagine that only Secret Service agents have affairs to hide and keep quiet!

"NO EVIDENCE . . ."

"I have one other avenue to work along, and that I am pursuing. I hold no hope of a reversal of the verdict, as one man cannot fight a Department. Even in the absence of Obst and Marie Louise as witnesses on my behalf, I still maintain that I should never have been convicted on no evidence at all . . .

"At the moment I feel that to drag you into my troubles is unnecessary, and may only involve you with our Secret Service. . . .

"In future I shall choose a quiet retreat in Cornwall where no foreign language is spoken, codes are not thought of, and where one is not misunderstood!"

INDIAN DANCERS IN LONDON

Uday Shankar Troupe Impresses Times' Critic

The programme of dances, instrumental music, and, one might almost say, choral ballet—for the orchestra of half a dozen musicians playing on a round dozen of different instruments frequently breaks into song either with or without words—which was seen and heard at the Arts Theatre (writes the London "Times") was a strikingly unusual entertainment founded on a highly finished art.

The dances of Mr. Uday Shankar and Miss Simkie are more static than most European dances though "The Hunter" had movement enough, and they are danced with the whole body, beginning with the extremities, the fingertips and the eyes, and flowing through the neck and trunk till the whole body, including the feet, is involved—one rarely felt that they were begun by the feet.

There were one or two mime dances, including a pantomime play of some length, which was simple enough to be universally understood, but in the more symbolical dances Western eyes were apt to miss the significance of the symbol while remaining more than content with the beauty of the arabesques.

Ragas were played on the Indian many-stringed lute, and in the accompaniments to the dances a whole orchestra of most delicious percussion, including some small tuneable drums and some delicate sugar-basins tapped with a light cane, was played with counterpoints of rhythms most deftly executed. Chance meetings with Oriental song and dance often give the impression that they are bare and monotonous to the Occidental; these beautifully mounted dances are exquisitely rich and have powers of expression fully equal to those of any European people.

WOULD BE ASSASSIN TURNS REPENTENT

With the death at Saint Laurent-du-Maroni, one of the islands of the dreaded Devil's Isle group, of Andre Matrian, the curtain is rung down on one of the strangest stories associated with the notorious penal settlement.

Thirty years ago Matrian made his escape from the island after almost unbelievable adventures, and regained his native France with the object of making good his threat to kill his wife and her lover.

But when he was hiding in the house waiting the opportunity to commit the double murder, his heart was touched by the cry of his own child for its mother, and he went away from the house and gave himself up to the police to be sent back to the island from which he had escaped.

ORIGINAL CRIME.

The original crime that sent him to penal servitude was that of attempting to murder his wife, after he had discovered her faithlessness.

When sentenced he declared that if he had to wait years he would kill the guilty pair, and from the moment of his arrival on the island he had but one thought—getting away to make good his threat.

He braved the perils of fever, mosquito-infested swamps and shark-infested waters, finally reaching Paris two years after his conviction.

"The sight of the mother caring for my child," declared Matrian afterwards, "tamed the savage in me, and I give myself up, the only man who has ever been known to go back to Devil's Isle of his own accord."

CONJUGAL "JOKES"

Declaring that he was always hitting her, a 19-year-old wife applied at Billericay, Essex, for a separation order from her 69-year-old husband.

George James Evans, plasterer, of Wood side avenue, North Benefleet, was summoned by his wife, Henrietta Mrs. Evans stated that she was married three years ago and had one child.

She declared her husband was always accusing her of things she had never done. One day he hit her on the head with a shoe.

"I had a piece of wood in my hand, so I hit him back," said Mrs. Evans. "Another time he tried to throttle me. I happened to have a knife in my hand and he had to have four stitches in his mouth."

Evans explained that he simply picked up the shoe and tapped her playfully.

Mrs. Evans: I don't like your joke.

The Bench decided there was not sufficient evidence for a separation order.

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on 15 December, 2016

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS

May 8

Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah
City of Cairo, Happins, Karachi
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon
Victoria, Bonzamine, Genoa
Talisse, Kligu, Genoa

DEPARTURES

May 8

City of Cairo, Hoppins, Liverpool
Talisse, Kligu, Java
British Captain, Robson, Abadan

LOADING

May 8

Steamer Begum for Rangoon

S S Alavi: The T M Company's steamer Alavi, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 505 pilgrims.

S S City of Cairo: The K N Company's steamer City of Cairo, arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers and hence she sailed for Liverpool with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Jalaveera: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Victoria: The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 128 passengers.

S S Talisse: The T M Company's steamer Talisse, arrived in harbour on Monday from Genoa with a general cargo and hence she sailed for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers

S S British Captain: The A P O Company's steamer British Captain, sailed on Monday for Abadan, with ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 8.

2 Mahratta 4177, Calcutta 7/5, Grahams Tdg. Co.
4 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe 9/5, N Y Kaisha.
6 City of Poona 4763 Liverpool, 14/5 K Nixon & Co.
9 Durenda, 4450, U. Kingdom, 13/5 M M & Co.
12 Clan Stuart 3590, Coast Ports 7/5, J Finlay & Co.
15 Himalaya 3904 Karachi, 9/5 L Triestino & Co.
17 British Captain 4073 Abadan 9/5, Anglo-P. Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Begum 3656 Rangoon 12/5 T Morrison & Co.
3 Bankura, 1896 P.G-ulf 10/5 M M & Co.
4 Vita 1955 Karachi, 8/5 M M and Co.
5 Maur, 649 Bangkok, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
7Hankow Maru 2524, Japan 19/5, N Y Kaisha.
8 Gamaria 3232 Calcutta, 11/5 M M & Co.
9 Jalaveera, 3089 Rangoon NF Scindia S N Co.
12-13 Col-di-Lana, 3709, Dutch East Indies 8/5 L Triestino.
14 Hakodate Maru 3226, Kobe 17/5. N Y Kaisha.
15 Hashemi, 298, Malabar Coast, 9/5 S Hassam & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Nurjehan 3379, N F T Marrison & Co.
D/E Sophie Marie M'Coast 9/5 Merchant S N Co.
G Haideri 874 M'Coast NF, S Hassam & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 11/5 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 20/5, M M & Co

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Clan Macnair 15/5, J F Co.
City of Swansea 16/5, K.N Co.
City of Worcester 23/5, K N Co.
City of Winnipage 30/5, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 9/5, L Edwards Ltd.
Radja 18/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Werdenfels 28/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17/6, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM ANTWERP.

Taiwan 19/5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lincoln 31/5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
Sawokla 8/5 L Edwards Ltd.
Yomachichi 8/6 L Edwards Ltd.
Silverwillow 13/5, Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Mirzapore 14/5, P & O S N Coy.
Allpore, 31/5 P & O S N Co.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha
Bhutan 14/5 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19/5 N Y Kaisha.
Tegutea 30/4, L T Co.
Gingo Maru 30/5, N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8/6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6, O S Kaisha

FROM PENANG

Strathaird 13/5 P & S N Co.

Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co

FROM JAVA.

India 1/5 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Strathaird 13/5, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH

Durenda 13/5, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

C/o. Poona, 14/5 K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels NF., L Edward Ltd.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 11/5; M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya 9/5 L T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Bankura 10/5, M M & Co.
Varela 11/5, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Tango Maru 9/5, N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
Hankow Maru, 19/5, N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru 17/5 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, N F O S Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON

Begum 12/5 T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Gamaria 11/5 M M & Co.

FOR COLOMBO

Nurjehan N F T M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Kasser-I-Hind (boats) 5-5-33
S.S. Trautenfels 6-5-33.
S.S. Mahratta 5-5-33.
S.S. Behar 5-5-33.
S.S. Nowshera 5-5-33.
S.S. Tijuca 6-5-33.
S.S. Hakodate Maru 6-5-33.
S.S. Garbela 6-5-33.
S.S. Sophia Maru 6-5-33.
S.S. Kalavati 6-5-33.
S.S. Sarasvati 6-5-33.
S.S. Vita 8-5-33.

IMPORTS.

May 8

S S President Monroe Agents F F Campbell and Co from Los Angeles: 100 bales old newspapers; 25 bales cotton.

From San Francisco: 200 cases fruits.

From Kobe: 1576 cases apples.

From Shanghai: 100 bags beans; 21 bales raw silk.

From Hongkong: 30 bales silk piecegoods

From Singapore: 1650 bags betelnuts; 77 bags gum benzamin; 3081 pieces planks; 164 bags damarbatu; 340 bags pines; 602 bags sago flour; 432 bags rattans.

From Penang: 165 slabs, tin; 560 bags pearl tapioca; 380 bags betelnuts

From Colombo: 40 bales roapling felt; 141 bundles mattress fibre.

S S City of Kimberley Agents F F Campbll and Co from New York:—20 cases flash light cells; 40 cases toilets and soaps; 750 rls roofing paper; 60 cases auto parts; 200 cases tyres; 220 drums lubricating oil; 40 drums lubricating grease; 35 drums petro grease; 72 drums chemicals; 167 cases playing cards; 250 cases cotton goods; 50 cases sewing machinery; 95 cases motor cars; 80 cases machinery; 68 cases fertilizer 255 cases q oats; 100 drums asphalt.

From Alexandria: 180 bales cotton.

EXPORTS.

May 8

S S City of Poona for Liverpool:—3206 bags myrabollams H Bhagvandas and Co: 25 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas and Co; 240 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 375 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Dunkirk: 250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 330 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co; 330 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co; 660 bales cotton raw Italindia Cotton Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 660 cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Weissenfels for Hamburg: 2 pots pamal rosa oil Volkart Bros; 160 bags casein Indian Produce Export Co; 48 bags turmeric N Moolji and Co; 16 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons.

For Oslo: 175 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co;

For Antwerp: 156 bags gum ghatty N Moolj and Co: 55 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co: 640 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Ghent: 165 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 55 bales cotton raw A Podar and Co.

S S Victoria for Genoa: 700 bags castor seed K Devchand and Co: 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co: 39 bales wool raw Gorio Ltd; 288 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Naples: 330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Varva: 30 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Port Said: 12 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Alexandretta: 54 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Salonia: 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Valos: 50 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya for Trieste: 111 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 5 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S Durenda for Havre: 200 bales hemp Grahams Trading Co.

For London: 5 bales animal skins P E Boyce and Sons.

S S Havre Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Yokohama: 400 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji: 800 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe: 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Hakdote Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co.

Osaka: 75 tons iron scrap M Jivraj and Co.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe:—178 bales cotton raw O Sulelman and Co; 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki: 700 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

BIG BEQUEST TO EDUCATION

Late Rai Bahadur V. L. Mitra Donates Rs. 4,000 Per Month To Calcutta University

"Advance" (Calcutta) understands that a sum of Rs. 48,000 is to be spent annually, and for ever, for the advancement of Hindu female education in Bengal, according to the last will and testament of the late Raj Bahadur Vihari Lal Mitra, of Lower Circular Road.

The Administrator General of Bengal has been made the executor of the will of the late Rai Bahadur, while the witnesses to the bequest are Mr. J. N. Basu and Mr. Sisir Kumar Ghosh.

The will was executed last year by the Rai Bahadur and, on his death instructed by the Administrator General of Bengal, Messrs. B. N Basu & Co., Solicitors, it is reported, have acquainted the University of Calcutta with the provisions of the will in which is stated: "I further wil and direct that my lexecutor or trustees shall pay the sum of rupees four thousand per month out of the income of my estate to the University of Calcutta for the advancement of female education among the Hindus of Bengal".

IF FAMILY BECOMES EXTINCT.

The Rai Bahadur is understood to have made adequate provisions for his widow, son and daughter-in-law, but his interest in the cause of female education can only be gauged when it is learned that if a son is not born to his son or is not adopted by his son or his daughter-in-law during the life-time of the Rai Bahadur, then the income of his property, after meeting the expenses, will be paid to the University for the same purpose until such time as a son is born to or adopted by his son or daughter-in-law.

But if no grand-son is born or adopted by Mr. Aniruddha Mitra, the son of the Rai Bahadur or his daughter-in-law, then the whole property subject to bequests, annuities and directions, will be made over to the University for being applied by it in such manner as it thinks proper for the advancement of education amongst the Hindu females of Bengal.

NO DECISIVE VOTE

Hoare Waits For Debate Of Burma Council

LONDON, May 8.

The Burma Legisative Council ended on the 6th May without voting on the question of separation or federation, stated Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons replying to Mr. Morgan Jones, who asked for his view of the position whether the Burmese would be entitled to send a representative to the Select Committee.

Sir Samuel preferred to wait for a report of the proceedings of the Council before answering the question.

He added he had not received any protest against the premature prorogation of the Council before a decision was taken, but had received several communications from Burma showing with exception that all members of main parties were in favour of the termination of the debate.—Reuter.

BENGALIS' DESPERATE FIGHT WITH MADRAS POLICE

Fruitless Dash For Liberty: Three Men Captured, But Two Get Away

A terrific bomb explosion—Two policemen flung off their feet—five men menacingly flourishing pistols and guns, displaying bombs, and shouting defiantly—an exchange of shots—a chase—the capture of three men—and a long and fruitless hunt for two others.

These amazing incidents occurred in usually quiet corner of Georgetown, Madras to-day (Wednesday).

The men who thus fought the police were Bengalis, and in the house where the day's dramatic events began several partly made bombs were found.

One of the fugitives was brought down with a bullet in the chest by a police inspector, one was captured with a wound in his cheek while believed to be making a dash for liberty, and the third surrendered.

A constable was injured in the knee by a splinter from a bomb.

MADRAS, May 4

Of five men, all believed to be Bengalis, who attempted to hold up the forces of law by throwing a bomb and firing guns and pistols at the police in the Muthialpet area of Georgetown, to-day, three were accounted for by the police.

Of these, one has been shot and grievously wounded in the chest, and one has a slight injury in the in the cheek. The third man is uninjured. They uninjured. They are all under 25 years of age.

The scene of these dramatic incidents was the northern end of Linga Chetty Street and the parallel area of Thumbu Chetty Street.

Suspicions of the police had been aroused by the activitics of five men who sifted their residence on April 30 from Mannarswami Koil Street, Royapuram, to premises No. 156, Linga Chotty Street, believed to be owned by a goldsmith named Bangara Pattar.

The house is a two-storeyed structure overlooking the street, with iron-barred windows and doors and a parapet round a terrace on the roof. It is about sixty yards from a temple and because of its greater height and cleaner, well-built appearance, it can easily be picked out from the hundreds of adjoining and surrounding buildings.

Following the receipt of certain information, a police party under the charge of Rao Saheb T. S. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar, Assistant Commissioner and Inspector Susainatham Pillai of the Washermanpet Police arrived in the street at 11-30 this morning with the intention of raiding the house

When they reached the house, however, somebody inside ran and bolted the door, preventing the police from entering.

Had the door not thus been locked, it is very probable that the police would have caught all five men without any trouble, for four of them were lying down while one man was cooking food.

Having been roused and warned, the five men at once seized their weapons and dashing to the terrace, began their battle with the police.

In full view of the street, the five Bengalis brandished their revolvers and guns, showed their bombs menacingly, and shouted and gesticulated defiantly.

Apparently they had not expected to see so large a police force, and three of them suddenly ducked below the parapet, while two others continued brandishing their weapons.

One of the latter deliberately took a bomb from a basin openly placed on the parapet wall and hurled it at the police below.

There was a terrific explosion and two constables were flung off their feet, one of them, Ghulam Dastagir being injured in the knee by a splinter from the bomb

WOMAN OPENS DOOR

The police were clearly at a disadvantage, and might have been made the target of further deadly missiles had not someone—a woman, it is believed—at that critical moment opened the door of the terrorists' house.

Rushing in the police dashed upstairs, but found the door to the terrace closed.

Before they could break this open, the five men jumped over the parapet wall on to the roofs of surrounding houses and vanished

In the meantime, a force of eighty policemen making a total of 100 half of whom were Reserve Police arrived in vans, and under the directions of the police surrounded the area where the Bengalis were believed to be hiding

The police force was divided into two one to watch and search the houses bordering Linga Chetty Street, and the other to prevent the escape of the miscreants through Thumbu Chetty Street.

It was not long before the Bengalis were seen again.

The terrorists began to fight on the retreat, exchanging shots with the police as they were pursued from house to house.

On of the fugitives with a wound on his right cheek, suddenly dashed from a house into the open street and made a bid for liberty. But he had not gone many yards when alert policemen pounced on and overpowered him. It is believed that a revolver and some ammunition were taken from him

Two others were pursued across Thumbu Chetty Street and into a house, when Inspector Susainathan suddenly came upon them in a room

Finding themselves cornered, the two men refused to yield and began to shout defiantly.

Inspector Susainathan fearing that they might have bombs, suddenly thrust his revolver through a window and shot one of the men in the chest. The man cropped and his companion then surrendered. Both were seized and the wounded man was taken to hospital.

The police were then presented with the problem of finding the two remaining fugitives, one of whom was known to be in possession of a 12 bore shotgun.

The difficult nature of the task before explained that they had to comban area about 200 yards long by 100 yards wide packed with hundreds of houses, shops and little tenements. And a matter which added considerably to their task was the fact that almost each of those houses was still occupied by the owner or tenants, who, despite the firing, continued to remain inside.

Hour after hour passed. What a visitor to the place saw was two streets cleared of all traffic and lined by armed policemen. On the roofs of houses, everywhere was visible either the red-turbaned head of a policeman or a dashing bayonet or rifle.

Behind the barricades of policemen at the ends of the streets, were thickly packed crowds, watching the operations.

Every now and then a police officer, revolver in his hand or protruding from his pocket, his shirt dripping perspiration—for it was really hot and hard, not to say extremely dangerous, work combing that extensive area—would come out into the open street to make sure that all arrangements were intact.

What the visitor did not see were the two or three score men with revolvers in their hands, carefully searching every corner of every house in the area where the terrorists were suspected to be hiding.

The search continued for three and a half hours, after which the police being satisfied that the remaining two fugitives must have escaped when the police first rushed into the Bengalis' house, the drive was stopped.

Two of the arrested Bengalis were taken to the office of the Commissioner of Police and thence to the Egmore Lock-up. It is learnt that they will be remanded in jail custody to-morrow.

The condition of the youth, who was wounded in the chest and admitted to the Royapuram Hospital, is said to be critical —"Madras Mail."

ENNUI PROVES TOO MUCH FOR HER

The story that she piled her furniture around her, and then sprinkled it and herself with paraffin and set fire to it, was told at an inquest at Battersea, S.W. on Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Morris, aged 57, of Queen's-road, Battersea.

Earnest George Morris a son of Westmorland-place, Pimlico, said that his mother had only one room in the house, and he thought she felt the loneliness of her life.

A doctor said that he found Mrs. Morris sitting in a bed-chair surrounded by piled-up furniture. On a table were three empty oil-lamps, and he found two paraffin-cans in a cupboard.

A mattdess had been pulled to pieces and soaked with paraffin.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury stated that death was due to severe burns.

Recording a verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind, the coroner said that the woman clearly made her preparations deliberately to fire the room.

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HOLLAND AND GOLD STANDARD

Wild Rumour Upsets Market

(Special Cable)

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

Wild rumours on Saturday about the imminent abandonment of the gold standard by Holland caused some anxiety in the Bourse this morning, but confidence began to return in the afternoon following the emphatic statement by Doctor Trip, President of Netherlands Bank, that the Bank would continue to deliver gold.

STOP PRESS

NO "A" CLASS FOR MEERUT PRISONERS.

LONDON, May 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Gronfell who asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare, would consider the granting of Meerut prisoners privileges accorded to Class "A" prisoners pending the hearing of appeal Mr. R. A. Butler, replied that reports from the Government of India show, of all Meerut prisoners were in good health and added that prisoners were already placed in class "B" and every facility provided for preparing defence.

Mr. John Simon informed Mr. Morgan Jones that representations made on behalf of the Government of India to the French Government with a view to postponement of orders of expulsion against four Indian bankers deported from Indo-China were unsuccessful, and that further representations were being made.—Reuter.

MOSCICKI RE-ELECTED.

WARSAW, May 8.

M. Mosciski has been re-elected President of Poland by two Houses of Parliament in the joint session by 332 out [illegible] votes, and has accepted [illegible] for further period of seven years. —Reuter.

MUNIMI SCHOOL FOR HARIJANS

SHEIKHUPURA, May 7.

A Munimi Hindi school for Harijan children has been started here under the patronage of the Servants of the Harijan Society.

The object of this institution will be to train and prepare Harijan boys in "deshi" (indigenous) book-keeping so that they may be able to take up work under commission agents and merchants as accountants and book-keepers.

The premises for the purpose have been lent by Ananta Singh Ramsaran Dass, a leading firm of commission agents in this Mundi.

The services of a competent teacher have also been secured, and applications from several Harijan boys have been received.

The above firm have furthermore, undertaken to supply the students all the books and materials that they may need, free of charge. No fees will be charged for the instruction imparted.—A. P.

ACHARYA JOSHI'S RELEASE FROM JAIL

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, May 5.

Acharya Trimbakrao Joshi Secretary Amraoti Dist. Congress Com., Mahatma Bhagawandas of Nagpur and Mr. Krishnaji Deshpande of Hinganghat released from the Amraoti [illegible] jail on the 3rd. It is [illegible] that an extra remission of [illegible] months has been awarded to [illegible] and hence their release [illegible] date. It should be recalled [illegible] connection that Acharya [illegible] was sentenced to 1 year [illegible] under section 124A in Ju[illegible]

DELHI PRAYS FOR [illegible]

DE[illegible]

In response to the [illegible] All-India Servants [illegible] bles Society mass [illegible] held on the [illegible] River Jamna to [illegible] Mahatma Gandhi [illegible] success of the [illegible] movement.—A.

...SING AND COVERING IN N. Y. MARKET

...er Orders Booked Southern Mills

...NDONMENT OF PLANTED ACREAGE

...llar Depreciation Checked At 400

Demand broadened in New York Cotton Market during the t week on the passage through the House of Representatives the inflation measure for fu ther depreciation of the Dollar. ut as prices reached new high levels, active realising increased nd Southern selling developed

Moderate setbacks brou out renewed speculative and trade buying. A net rise of 74 points was recorded prices fluctuating between 8.40 and 7 39 for July option, showing a weekly range of 101 points.

The removal of the British Government's control over Sterling has caused Continental operators to buy in Liverpool against sales of Dollars, but it appears that the American Government intends to check Dollar depriciation around 4.00.

Bombay, May 8.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices but reacted later on realising. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at rise of 11 to 16 points on higher Liverpool closing quotations. There was marked absence of buying and under usual realising prices declined about 20 poin from the opening level. Later on there was some short covering which resulted in a rally of 5 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 1 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points at 8.60c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled firm and closed at a rise of 20 points at 8.56c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with some profit-taking. There was good trade calling on firmer Egyptian cables. The market closed firm at a rise of 16 to 17 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.99d. per lb.

EAST INDIANS.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 points with May 4.95, July 4.98 and October 5.03."

Egyptian Cotton futures section was steady and uppers closed at rise of 10 points with Spot Cotton 4 points higher at 7.16. Sakel Egyptian futures advanced 14 points and Spot Cotton prices were raised 10 points at 7.94.

ALEXANDIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market ruled firm and closed at a rise of 10 to 15 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Demand broadened on the passage through the House of Representatives of the inflation measure for further depreciation of the dollar but as prices reached new high level for the movement, active realising increased and southern selling developed. However, moderate setbacks brought out renewed buying.

Southern mills having recently booked large orders for cotton goods are showing more interest in spot cotton. Further delays in planting are reported but the weather is now improving. Bullish sentiment on inflation theory is much in evidence but possibilities of a reaction are recognised. Meanwhile, many are sceptical regarding the effectiveness of legislation in materially curing acreage but some think under the provisions of the Bill voluntary agreements be negotiated with farmers uce crop which they intend nt and perhaps to some o abandon some of the already planted.

AVY REALISING.

Thos. Smith & Co.

weather and benefiTexas caused heavy h was offset by ing in anticipation broadcast speech sevelt on Sunday rd to his admiIntended inflahave carried cents but the any reduction Farm Bill gress of the agree to a threatened the 13th instant has caused heavy realising.

In view of the present expected 10 per cent increase in acreage and sufficiently large carry-over even should Government hold 20 lacs bales off the market for another year trade is likely to follow the advance very cautiously. The removal of the British Government's control over sterling has caused continental operators to buy in Liverpool against sales of dollars but it appears from the closng New York rate of the dollar on Saturday that the American Government intends to check any depreciation of the dollar over 400 in view of their request for a tariff truce.

So far no definite announcement has been made with regard to War-debts and Congress seems to be against any immediate consideration though hopes of a moratorium pending the result of the Economic Conference has brightened the trade outlook.

Our Liverpool friends are not inclined to follow the advance at present, until the international politcal outlook is clearer and some definite action decided upon to reduce production though ultimately they look for higher prices and prefer purchases on any good reaction.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N.Y. July highest 8.70 plus 16. Lowest 8.54.

N. Y. October highest 8.95 (opening) lowest 8.75 (11-56 p.m.)

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York—Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on resulting. Prices again advanced on covering by shorts.

Liverpool—There was good trade calling on firmer Egyptian cables. Closed firm.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Trade calling freely. Recommend buying any decline.

Liverpool.—We advised buying corn.

New York.—Market continues firm. Looks higher.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool agents:—

Roosevelt making important speech, Sunday meantime looks as if America is heading for some from complete state control everything but if cotton is stabilised looks like being at higher level market obviously heavily speculatively long but think material decline would necessitate further action by president raise price. Dollar acting badly to control operating but Franc good on exchange fund support.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Dated 5th:—Tropical storm developing U.S. Signal warnings hoisted Alabama and West Florida Coast. Continued rains entire belt. Considerable new buying and short covering.

Cotton trade cautiously follows advance in other markets.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as under:—

"Market developing prnounced strength. Think advance will continue with temporary reaction. Market will go much higher later. Weather continues very unfavourable."

Another of their New York friends cabled as under:—

"Heavy profit-taking and new buying. Purchases on all set-backs strongly recommended."

Their Liverpool friends cabled on 6th inst as under:—

"Liverpool market advanced on continued trade fixing call sales and short covering."

(N.Y.) "Continuous profit-selling."

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, April 8.

No business is reported to-day in the local share bazar. Some scattered business is done in Government Securities outside the trading ring. 3 1/2 per cent. paper declined to-day to Rs. 86/1 on nervous unloading but later on prices rallied to Rs. 86/8.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—July 305 October 282 January 259.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May 1933 (196)—Liverpool May 5.85 Rs. 58 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach J./Aug. (202)—Liverpool July 5.82 Rs. 51 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A./May 1934 (218) Liverpool May 1934 5.89 39 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York — Broach J./Aug. (202)—New York July (8.58) Rs. 38 at 3.97 3/4 Cross Rate.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 8.

The local bullion market is entirely closed to-day and no business is reported. Shanghai Exchange closed uncertain at 1-3/16. change closed uncertain at 1-3 1/1

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 8.

T. T. ON LONDON:—

Previous Close	1.3 3/16
To-day's Opening	1.3 1/16
To-day's Close	1.3 1/16

Tone:—Uncertain.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, May 6.

Sakel May	1.18 plus 15
Sakel July	14.14 plus 10
Sakel Nov.	15.05 plus 13
Sakel Jan.	15.28 plus 14
Ash Oct.	12.41 plus 12
Ash Dec.	12.52 plus 12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New Fork, May 6

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power & Light Common	8
American Power & Light Preld. dol. 6	20
American Forn. Power Comm'n	10
American Forn. Power Gold Debs	41
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 per cent.	23
Electric Bond Common	19
Electric Bond Prefd. dol. 5	33
Consolidated Gas	50
Columbia Gas	16
Pacifir Gas & Elec. Co.	24
Public Service Co. of N.J.	44
Unoted Corporation	8
American Tel.	100
Western Union Telg.	35 3/4
Cheasapeake & Chio	34
Union Pacific R. R.	81
Chrysler	18
General Motors	21 3/4
General Electric	19
Allis Calmers	14
American Chicle Co.	44
American Can	79
Drug. Inc.	44
National Dairy	18
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 1/4
Int. Nickel Common	13 1/2
United Steel	47
Sun Life of Canada	260
National City Bank	30
Guaranty Trust	273
Standard Oil of New Jersey	34
Standard Brands	19
Int. Harvestor	33 1/4
Ebesco 6 per cent.	35 3/4
U. S. Steel Pref.	80 1/2
Electric & Musical	2 1/8
Amr. Smelting	28 1/2
U Carbide	33

FRANC-STERLING CROSS-RATE

London, May 8.

The Franc-Sterling Cross Rate opened to-day at 85.93.

DOLLAR-STERLING CROSS RATE

Bombay, May 8.

Previous London Close	4.06 1/2
Previous New York Close	3.97 3/4
To-day London Opening	4.00 1/2 to 4.03

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 8.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6

LONDON:—
Baks Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 May/June.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/6 July/August.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 Sept./Dec.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 5/32 May/June.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. RATE: T. T. 337 1/2
Banks Selling T. T. 335 1/2
Banks Buying T. T. 331 1/2.

PARIS:—
Baanks Selling D. D. 640
Banks Buying D. D. 650

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D. D. 63 Nominal.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 82 Nominal
Banks Buying 60 Days 76 1/2. Nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 92 3/4 Nominal.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 85

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 63 1/4 Nominal.

BERLIN:—
Banks Selling D. D. 106

CROSS RATE:
New York/London 3.98 1/2 6th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 8th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 1/2 8th instant.
London/Paris 85.50 6th instant.
London/Belgium 24.17 6th instant.
London/Switzerland 17.42 6th instant.
London/Italy 65.37 6th instant.
London/Berlin 14.29 6th instant.
London/Holland 8.37 6th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.33 6th instant.
London/New York 4.05 6th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-4-1 6th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/2 6th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 9/16. 6th instant.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8. 6th instant.
London Discounts 3 Months 9/16 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Months 3/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 8.

TAXABLES

3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes	86-7
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50	95-6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	101-6
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	98-4
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	101-14
5 p.c. 1934	105-9
5 p.c 1940/43	105-15
5 p.c. 1935	103-12
5½ p.c. 1938/40	107-6
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	107-12

SHORT DATED.

4 p.c. 1931-36 (Tax Free)	100
5 p.c. (Tax Free) 1933	100-9
5 p.c. 1929-47	100-0
6 p.c. 1933-36	100-9

TAXFREES

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	112-0
6½ p.c. 1935 B L D	107-12

STATE LOANS.

5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	110-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111-8

CORPORATION LOANS

Taxables.

4 p.c. D. P. T. 1974	93-8
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	92-8
5 p.c. F. Deb 1959	106
6 p.c. M Deb 1954	114-8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	114-8
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	107-12

Note.—Privately business in 3 1/2 per cent. Paper was done to-day as low as Rs. 86/1. Later on prices advanced to Rs. 86/8/6 but again declined to Rs. 86/6.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 6.

Spot Silver 35 3/8 plus 1/8c.
July dely. 36.05 plus 25
Tone—Easy.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 8.

The local forward cotton market was officially open to-day but no business is reported. In private the undertone of the market is firm and Broach J./A. is nominally quoted at Rs. 204/-. The following are the expected opening quotations:—

Broach A./M.	196
Broach J./A.	202
New Broach A./M.	218
Oomra May	155
Oomra July	160
Bengal May	186.
Bengal July	188

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 8

	Bales.
Khandesh	104
Central India	133
Barsi-Nugger	613
Hyderabad-Gaorani	149
Berar	1,501
Central Provinces	514
Dhollera	2,875
N. W. Provinces	97
Rajputana	151
Sind-Punjab	300
Broach	2,162
Compta-Dharwar	584
Western-Northerns	206
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	526
Persians	199
East Africans	51
Total Cotton	9,965

	cwts.
Wheat	7,527
Linseed	15,794
Rape. Rai & Mustardseeds	786
Gingellyseed	12
Poppyseed	315
Groundnuts	13,655
Castorseed	11,320
Rice	56,260
Myrabollams	3,458
Cottonseed	3,432
Gram	909
Joowar	2,276
Maize	48
Bajree	2,368
	tons.
Coal	2,592

EXTENSIVE THUNDERSTORM IN UPPER INDIA

POONA, May 8.

The Western disturbance has caused etensive thunderstorms in North West India, Central parts of the country, United Provinces and North-East India. A shallow depression lies this morning over West Central India. Scattered thunderstorms are also reported from Peninsula and Burma. Both day and night temperatures remain below normal from North-West Frontier to East Central Provinces and Orissa. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, West United Provinces East Central India and local in Burma. Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana, and Hyderabad while a few falls have occurred in Assam, West Central India, West Central Provinces, North West Frontier Province, Sind, Bombay, Deccan and Malabar.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAIN.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst 2 inches; Texpur, and Dhubri one inch; Jessore, Calcutta, Sambalpur and Chibasa half an inch; Balasore quarter of an inch; Dehradun two inches; Mussorie one and a half inches; Sutna and Roorkee three quarters of an inch; Bareilly and Penora half an inch; Nagpur, Guma, Allahabad, Jhansi, Mainpuri and Meerut quarter of an inch; Simla, and Dalhousie one inch; Rawalpindi and Miranshah half an inch; Ajmere quarter of an inch; Hyderabad, Mercara and Coonoor half an inch; Nizamabad and Trivandrum quarter of an inch.

Forecast—Rainfall will decrease in North-West India but continue to be widespread in Punjab Kumaon Hills and increase in the United Provinces and extend and increase in North East India. Thunderstorm and rain will also be widespread in East Central India and will occur locally in Peninsula and at a few stations in Burma.—A.P.

HELPING FILM INDUSTRIES

New Venture On Modern Lines

A local correspondent writes:—

Mr. Siraj A. Hakim, ek-partner of the Standard Film Laboratories, in order to help the film industries intends starting a new concern on modern lines with a big capital, under the name of "Universal Cinetone Laboratories."

New machinery, and other materials have been ordered from Europe. This new concern it is hoped, will be able to meet the crying need of talkie producers who are in search of a well-managed independent concern doing work on the latest scientific basis."

Sensational Drop In Securities

Heavy Speculative Unloading Causes Collapse Justifying "Chrnicle" Forecast

(From Our Market Correspondent)

Bombay, May 8.

All markets in the city remained closed to-day, but there was a fairly large business in Government Securities.

On Friday 3 1/2 per cent paper closed at Rs. 86/14 and on Saturday the market remained closed on account of Moharum Holiday.

To-day business in 3 1/2 per cent paper was done outside the trading ring and scattered business was reported at Rs. 86/8. There was some nervous unloading which depressed prices to Rs. 86/1. Later on prices rallied to Rs. 86/8/6 on short covering.

In the afternoon there was heavy speculative unloading and prices collapsed to Rs. 25-4. There were no willing buyers and the market displayed weak undertone.

In this connection the guidance given to readers of "The Chronicle" on Saturday morning under the caption "The State of Trade" is reproduced below:—

Securities—Speculators unload —Undertone easy—temporary rallies will attract more selling. Main trend downward.

As to the future there is no justification for any sustained improvement. Heavy speculative unloading will improve the technical situation and this will result in temporary rallies, but it will be difficult to maintain such upturns.

We have had a rise of about Rs. 29 in 3 1/2 per cent from the extreme low level and this was mainly due to plethora of money caused by large exports of Gold. In these days of managed currency, or better to call it much-managed currency, there was an outburst of unbounded bullish enthusiasm. But now there is a decided change in the general sentiment and one finds more sellers than buyers.

Even at present there exists a section in the market holding bullish views, basing their calculations on heavy exports of gold from this country.

At the moment, the market is more two sided but eventually prices will reach lower levels.

In the evening 3 1/2 per cent. was steady at Rs. 85/10.

MAYOR OF BOMBAY CONGRATULATED

Members and well-wishers of the General Education Institute, Dadar, gave an 'At home' to Dr. M. C. Javle, J. P., in honour of his being elected Mayor of Bombay. Mr. Meyer Nissim, M. A., J. P. one of the Vice-Presidents of the Institute was in the chair.

Messrs. R. K. Vaidya, B. H. Thakoor, A. S. Joshi, Mr. G. K. Dabir and Mr. V. K. Joshi paid glowing tributes to the work which Dr. Javle had done in the interest of the Institute, as Chairman of the Board of Directors for a number of years, recounted the various qualities of head and heart, which he possessed such as patience, perseverance, resourcefulness, sincereity and tenacity of purpose, and congratulated him on his being elected Mayor of Bombay wishing him long life and success in his new role of honour.

The Principal of the C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar, expressed a wish that Dr. Javle as Mayor of Bombay would help the Institute to do pioneer work in the field of higher education in this Ward of the City, as it had done in the field of mass education during the last 40 years of its life.

Dr. M. C. Javle said his election to this high post was not an honour done to him personally, but an honour done to the 'G' Ward rate-payers, who successfully returned him to the Corporation for no less than 9 times.

Regarding the ambitious scheme for higher education he said that it was the earnest desire of his heart to see that the scheme materialised before he vacated his office of the Mayor next year. He was confident that friends and admirers of the Institute like Mr. Meyer Nissim would co-operate with him in carrying out the scheme.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, said he could bear out everything that was said by the speakers that afternoon in appreciation of Dr. Javle's work and the qualities which he possessed which brought him that unique honour. He was confident that Dr. Javle possessed all the qualities necessary to discharge the duties which would devolve upon him during the course of the year. He wished him every success and long life.

PURDAH NOT OBLIGATORY UNDER ISLAM

Ex-Queen Of Afghanistan Says It Narrows Women's Vision

Ex-Queen Souriya of Afghanistan, in a contribution to the "Indian Women's Journal" on the purdah system observes: "Had purdah been included among the various religious obligations, or regarded as one of the principles of the faith, then its non-observance must have been accompanied by some sort of punishment, corporal or other in Islam, as is the case with sinful acts committed by a Muslim." "I daresay," says the ex-Queen, "that unless and until the women of the East get proper training in accordance with modern methods, it is impossible for them to become useful. And they, who on account of their narrow-mindedness, say that women could get proper education even inside purdah, really misunderstand the meaning of education."

-(H.

KRISHNAMURTHI SEES MRS. BESANT

Pathetic Meeting Between Theosophist Leaders

MADRAS, May 5.

"The meetng was pathetic—like a mother—a very old and feeble mother meeting her son," said Mr. J. Krishnamurthy to a representative of the Associated Press this morning describing his interview with Dr. Besant.

SPECIAL VISIT.

Mr. Krishnamurtny specially arrived in Madras yesterday to see Dr. Besant before he sails for Europe on the 11th May. He had to wait for nearly twelve hours yesterday before he could see Dr. Besant as she was sleeping the whole of the day.

Mr. Krishnamurthy said that Dr. Besant was very feeble and thin and warming himself up with emotion added "she has worked like a slave for what she thought was for the good of the world for nearly sixty years now and naturally the machine is wearing down."

DR. BESANT'S SOLICITUDE.

Dr. Besant recognised him immediately she saw him. Mr. Krishnamurthy who is just recovering from the effects of an attack of chickenpox was looking pulled down and was having a beard. Dr. Besant was not slow to notice this and made enquiries regarding his health and prescribed for him grape juice to recuperate health.

Mr. Krishnamurthy's interview with Dr. Besant lasted only five minutes. At the time he was talking to the interviewer this morning on the top-most flat of the Theosophical Society headquarters, Dr. Besant was sound asleep in her rooms closeby.

It appears that Dr. Besant whose health has undergone little change during the last several weeks sleeps mostly in the day.—A.P.

CHAWL TENANTS' PROTEST MEETING

"Inhuman" Conduct Of Landlord"

A public meeting under the auspices of this Association was held on Sunday Mr. G. A. Mindhe Patil presiding. Speeches were made by Messrs. Ghagre, Dongre, Gaokar and Patade. The following two resolutions were passed unanimously:—

(1) That this meeting protests against the inhuman conduct of the landlod, as he has filed ejectment suits against 500 tenants because they supported Mr. Bakhle's Rent Act Bill. This conduct of the landlord will render more than 5000 people homeless, and the meeting expresses its great concern for them.

(2) That this meeting requests the Government to interfere in the matter in view of the gravity of the situation, which will make 5,000 loyal subjects of His Majesty homeless and will be thrown on the streets.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Shud 14, 1989.
Muslim—Mcharrum 13, 1352
Parsi—Adar 5, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 7m.
Sunset—7h. 3m.
Hightide—11-32, 23-20.
Lowtide—4-48, 17-26.

PHASES OF THE MOON—Full Moon 10th May, 3h. 34m. a m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h 20m p.m.; new moon 24th May, 3h. 37m. p.m. first quarter 1st June 5h. 23m. p.m.

FRIDAY, May 12

Results of F.E., S.E. (Civil), S. E. (Mechanical), B. E. (Civil), and B. E. (Mechanical) Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

1. Public meeting in Vile Parle, at 9-0 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Bhagini Seva Sangh. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will ...ide.

...atches of workers of Gan... Sena will move about ...ifferent localities carrying ...nd posters inscribed ...le sayings and slo...

...m. (S. T.) a prayer ...ed by Bhajans will ...alpakhadi, Mazagaon ... will then visit the ..., No. 16, at Tadwadi. ...en engaged by the Untouchables Socie...

DAILY PRAYERS.

Under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward Committee daily prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi will be held at Vadgadi, Azzad Chaok for three weeks, daily commencing at 6-30 p.m. (S. T).

The prayers will be led by Sjt. D. K. Bhatt. To-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m., a Hari-kirtan will be performed at Valpakhadi, under the presidency of Smt. Hansaben Mehta.

GANDHI SEVA SENA.

The Members of the Gandhi Seva Sena carrying appropriate Posters and Placards and distributing handbills, and leaflets will go through the important Commercial localities starting from C. P. Tank at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Tuesday). The route will lie through Bhuleshwar, Zaveri Bazaar, Sheikh Memon Street, Princes Street and Kalbadevi.

Other Sisters from the Public are welcome. They are requested to come to the place of starting, near Germania Dyeing and Painting Works, C. P. Tank at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

Badges will be given to them at the place of starting.

BOMBAY HINDUS TAKE SEA BATH.

A procession of Harijans and Caste-Hindus, under the auspices of the Mandvi Ward Committee of the Servants of Untouchables Society, started under the leadership of Mr. Mohanlal Panachand and paraded the streets of Bhat Bazar, Mandvi, Jhaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum and reached Chowpaty sea face where before dispersing they had a bath and held a prayer meeting in connection with Mahatmaji's fast.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

THE MOST INFLAMMABLE PAIR IN THE HISTORY OF THE MOVIES

with Mary Astor

M-G-M's Red-Hot Drama of Cochin—China

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Michael and Mary" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"Laughter in Hell" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Imitation Doctor" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Red Dust". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Pack up Your Troubles." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: every day at 4 p.m.
PATHE:—"Trouble in Paradise" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:—"Vagabond Prince" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY:—"Tell Me To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Patit-Pavan" Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA:—"Comedy of Errors." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramphone Records.

1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

5-00 p.m.—Ladies Hour Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Bhakti" in Gujerati.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.

6-30 p.m.—News available Book Talk by The Bookman.

6-45 p.m.—Sponsored Programme by The Vie'ophone Co. Dance Music Roy Fox and His Band (Decca Records).

7-45 p.m.—Cotton, Silver Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

9-00 p.m.—European Programme, Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Bai Sunderabai with Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi will entertain you with Popular Songs.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben, News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m.—Orchestral Programme.

8-30 p.m.—Science in the Making, talk by Professor Julian Huxley

8-55 p.m.—Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra relayed from the Carlton Hotel, London.

9-45 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m.—New Books, a talk by Mr. Bonamy Dobree, O. B. E.

10-45 p.m.—Dance Music.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Tango Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Corfu" will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macvicar" arrived at London in the afternoon of 5th instant.

The steamer "Clan Macfarlane" left Liverpool on Friday in the evening of May 5th

The O. S. K. steamer "London Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on May 7 and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 11.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Corfu" with the Mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, the 11th instant.

The s.s. "Corfu" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

The 22nd annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club will be held in the Saraswat Samooha Hall near Cinema Majestic, Girgaum, on Sunday (21st inst.), at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

YOUNG MEN'S MUSLIM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Muslim Association a public lecture will be delivered by Baron Omar Rolf Ehrenfels on "What can be done by the Muslims Younger Generation"? at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when the Hon. Nawab Nasrullah Khan, M. L. A., Thakore Saheb of Amod has kindly consented to preside.

ACCUSED LEAVES COURT STAINLESS

Cheating Charge Falls Through

Fratap Narain who is running a firm of financial brokers under the name of P. N. Shroff and Co. figured as the complainant in a case of cheating which came up for hearing before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, today. The accused in the case is Lukhmichand who is the manager of the Morarji Gokul Mills.

It would appear that Gokul Narain, the son of the complainant, is a cloth merchant having certain dealings with the Morarji Gokul Mills. In December 1928, the accused was in need of money. He had six policies of the Caledonian Insurance Co., London. These policies were given to one Shamji Hirji, a finance broker, to raise a loan. The policies remained with the latter for two or three months. As this broker failed to raise the loan, the accused gave the policies to the complainant for the purpose of raising a loan from some bank.

NEGOTIATIONS FALL THROUGH

The complainant negotiated with the People's Co-operative Bank, but these negotiations also fell through. The policies were subsequently returned to the accused as he did not want the loan on the terms suggested by the Banker.

In delivering the judgment the learned Magistrate said that the story for the prosecution, that complainant gave the accused Rs. 2,000 to pay the premium due on the policies, is false as the Insurance Co. could recover the premium from the accused's bonuses and the surrender value of the bonuses.

DISCHARGED HONOURABLY

The Magistrate was satisfied that the complainant had advanced the loan of Rs. 2,000, and again a sum of Rs. 500 from Gokul Narain's firm on pro-notes and not on the security of the policies as alleged by the prosecution. The accused's dealings with the complainant and his son's firm had been straightforward and at no stage had the accused made any false representations to the complainant about the policies. Even Lukhmichand, the manager of the Gokul Narain's firm, had not said that the policies had been given to the complainant as security against the loan. He therefore, acquitted the accused and remarked that he was leaving the Court without any stain on his character.

The Counsel for the complainant was Mr. V. B. Kampani while the accused was defended by Messrs. B. J. Dhondy and R. D. Rathaga.

GHATKOPAR SWADESHI BAZAR

The Swadeshi Bazar organised by the Suburban Branch of the Bombay Swadeshi League in the spacious rooms of the Ranji Assu Vidyalaya at Ghatkopar has met with such generous and sympathetic response from the public that by special request the bazar has been extended for two more days namely to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday).

The Bazar remained closed on Monday afternoon on account of Mahatma's Fast Day.

PUBLIC PRAYER AT SANTA CRUZ

A public prayer will be performed to-day (Tuesday) at 9-0 p.m. (S. T.) in Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, to wish long life to Mahatma Gandhi.

FAIR AT PYDHOWNIE.

The annual fair of the "Shree Mahakali Temple" at Pydhownie will begin from to-day (Tuesday), and will remain for 3 days.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME AT KHAR.

A hostel for the Students of the Bombay Colleges is going to be started under the auspices of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar. It is situated in one of the most beautiful suburbs of the City of Bombay. Each student will be charged Rs. 24 per month for boarding (two meals & tiffin) and lodging and will be supplied with a cot, one table and a book shelf. Applications should be sent to the President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 when lectures will be delivered on the removal of untouchability and public prayer will be held for the good health of Mahatmaji during his recent fast.

STEAMER MOMENT.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the mails from Bombay of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 2 a. m. the following day.

STOLE COPPER FLOATS?

'Old Offender' To Stand Trial At Sessions

For the alleged theft of two copper floats, valued at Rs. 1/8, Govind Rama, aged 52, was committed to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, on Monday at the Dadar Police Court.

The accused is alleged to be an old offender with 10 previous convictions to his credit. He has served 18 years in jail, received 18 stripes and had also been on several occasions fined for various offences.

He was arrested on March 16, by the DeLisle Road Police when, it was alleged, a cloth bag, containing two copper floats, a cutter and a screw-driver, were found in his possession.

SPREAD OF EDUCATION IN SMALL VILLAGE

Rapid Progress That Deserves Merit.

ILAV, May 7.

For some years past, the village Ilav has been making rapid strides in education. It is indeed praiseworthy that such a small village with hardly two thousand souls, efficiently maintains three schools, viz., the Boys' Gujarati School, the Girls' Vernacular school and an English Class.

To crown the efforts of the local leaders with well-earned praise, a prize distribution gathering of all the above three schools was held at the village on 5th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. U. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., Collector of Broach, who had come all the way from Broach.

CROWDED FUCTION.

The function took place in the vast compound of the ginning factory. After the Collector was voted to the chair, the school girls sang welcome songs and then the dialogues and garba songs ensued.

The performances were well-acted and evoked praises from the audience. The Collector was specially pleased with the two English dialogues and garbas, and remunerated the efforts of the best boys and girls of there with cash prizes of the value of rupee one each to three boys and two girls.

After the dialogues were over, the Head Master of the Gujarati School and the English Class Teacher read out their reports tracing the past history of the schools to the present date and showing the progress made by them in the last year.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mrs. Kapilagauri Desai, Vice-Chairman of the District School Board, Broach, then gave an inspiring lecture on the usefulness of female education.

Mr. P. K. Illava, then thanked the President and explained to the audience the necessity of such functions as the one under report.

Then Sheth Bomanji Panthaky praised the strenuous efforts of the School teachers to make the function a success.

The President, then wound up the proceedings in Hindi.

He then gave away the prizes and then repaired to the spacious bungalow of Sheth Kekobad to partake of his hospitality.

CASH PRIZES

During the course of the proceedings one Kachhia gentleman presented to the Collector a packet containing Rs. 25 cash, to be given to the Headmaster, for child welfare work.

It was accepted with thanks and given to the Headmaster for opening a Children's Library.

Mr. P. K. Illava also presented several packets containing cash prizes amounting to Rs. 25 to 30, to be given to all the Parsi girls to keep alive the memory of his niece, Miss Mani, who had died in February last.

CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE MEETS

The first meeting of the "Bombay Municipal Co-operative Institute was held in the Improvement Trust Hall on Friday last under the presidentship of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji when Mr. Framji J. Billia and Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni explained in brief the disadvantages of the existing system of Co-operative Credit Movements.

The Provincial Co-operative Institute was started in January 1919 under the direct supervision of Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and Mr. Framji J. Billia in order to carry out into effect the officially approved system to help college students, middle-class tenants, and others. The paid up capital of the educational society was to be invested in building the monthly rent of which would be utilised for the granting of loan-scholarships to the deserving college students.

"RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS"

Mohurum Day Riot Accused Bailed Out

Charged with rioting and causing mischief Syed Ali Syed Hussain and 10 others, who were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on Saturday morning, were produced on Monday before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court.

On behalf of the accuseds Mr. M. B. Anklesaria applied for bail stating that the accuseds had no intention of rioting but were induced by religious sentiments to demand the closing down of the Irani Tea shop as it was the last day of Mohurrum. There were then some arguments that ended in a free fight.

The accuseds were bailed out on 30 rupees each, and the case was postponed to May 22.

MILL WORKERS DIE OF GAS POISONING

Admission Of Management's Knowledge Of State

Following the tragedy at Jam Mill which occurred a few days ago in which two persons died of gas poisoning, three more mill workers, including a fitter, fell victim to the hydrogen sulphide fumes, in the Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mill on Saturday afternoon. The victims are Pandurang Yeshwant Nilwane, (fitter), Mahadhu Sanjoo (coolie) and Chagallo Khadu (coolie). A fourth person who was along with the three deceased and was overpowered with fumes was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

It appeared that the deceased were walking across some planks, placed over the top of a tank in the Dyeing Department at about 1-45 p.m. when the plank gave way and the four person were thrown into the tank. They were overpowered with hydrogen sulphide gas and three died on the spot while the fourth was rescued with great difficulty.

MILL AUTHORITIES KNEW IT?

At the Coroner's inquest on Monday, Mr. Johnstone, the Factory Inspector gave evidence and said the tank was emptied every 10 or 15 days. The Mill authorities knew that hydrogen sulphide gas was generated in the tank. He could not say how the deceased fell in the tank. He inspected the tank and found a large quantity of hydrogen sulphide gas.

The inquest is proceedings.

CORPORAL DESERTS REGIMENT

Arrested On Applying For Passport To England

Lance-Corporal Ronald James of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, stationed at Rawalpindi, was arrested on Saturday last by the Bombay Police on suspicion and put before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, on Monday morning charged with deserting his regiment.

It appears that the accused went to the Bombay C.I.D. Office and applied for a passport for England.

To certain questions, regarding his occupation and reason for his leaving India, the accused, it is alleged, failed to give satisfactory replies and was consequently put under arrest on suspicion.

ADMITS

The accused later admitted that he was a Lance-Corporal of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, stationed at Rawalpindi, and that he had deserted his regiment.

As the police wanted to communicate with the said regiment and make further inquiries, the accused was remanded to police custody till 18th instant.

RUNNING AND CYCLING

Races To Be Run At Matunga On June 4

Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shalla, three-mile running and ten-mile fast cycling races will be held on 4th June, 1933, at Matunga.

The entrance fee for members of the above Vyayamshalla will be annas 8 for each race, and for non-members Re. 1/-.

Entries will be closed on 25th instant. Prizes will be awarded to winners in each race as follows:

1st prize, a Cup valued Rs. 25;
2nd prize a cup valued Rs. 15;
and 3rd prize a cup valued at Rs. 5/-

All proceeds of the competitions (if any) will go to the fund of the above Shalla. Those intending to participate in the races are requested to apply to the Secretaries, Matunga Vyayam Shalla, Laxminarayan lane, Matunga (G. I. P. Rly.) before the closing date.

GIRL TAKEN AWAY BY FORCE

Parents Watch And Police Don't Interfere

SHEIKHUPURE, May 7.

A spectacular demonstration was staged here outside the court of a local magistrate.

Two parties of Mahomedans of village of Ghang consisting of about 60 men mostly armed with lathies claimed a girl whose case was placed for adjudication before the aforesaid Magistrate.

The Magistrate decided to give the girl freedom of choice and sent her out asking her to go to where she liked. Immediately the girl came out she was lifted bodily by the members of the stronger party and carried away. The police did not interfere. The party that was weaker included the girl's parents and the stronger party belonged to a young man with whom the girl was alleged to have been betrothed. The parents however, repudiated the betrothal and hence the dispute.—A. P.

Col. Statham's Untimely End

SIMLA, May 8.

The latest information received officially states that Col. J. C. B. Statham, residing at Manor House Loose, and a retired officer, was attacked by a swarm of bees in Sinhampore cave on April 28. He was brought by a train to Raigarh Guest House, where he died on April 29. When he was working in the cave, he had 4 men, who ran away. The Colonel ran to the nearest village, but was so badly stung that he died the next day.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR WORKERS MEET

Protest Against Wage Cut And Compulsory Leave

(From A Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR May 8.

Five thousand Jamshedpur workers met yesterday. Mr. S. Lahiri General Secretary, the All-India Trade Union Congress presiding. The Reception Committee of the 12th session of the Trade Union Congress at Jamshedpur was formed. Resolutions demanding the release of Meerut Prisoners and of Home President Jamshedpur Labour Federation, condemning the White Paper and demanding the withdrawal of injunction against the Labour Federation were passed. The Workers protested against wage-cut, compulsory leave and heavier work in Tata's workshops and determined to fight unitedly for their demands.

LONDON 'CHA...

Sterling Secu... Steady

(From our Com... Corresponden...

The London Stock ... ruled quiet, but steady o... 3½ per cent. Indian Ste... was quoted unchanged at ...

Rise In London ...

(From our Commercial ... Correspondent.)

L... London, May ...

Spot Silver	19, 13/1...
Difference	plus 5/1...
Forward	19 15/16
Difference	plus 3/8

No business was done at nigh... in the Bombay Bullion Market.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 8

Previous closing	3.97 3/4
To-day's closing	3.97 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 8

Previous closing	4.06
To-day's opening	4.00 1/2
To-day's closing	3.97 1/2
France	86.00

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 8.

Previous closing	8.59
To-day's opening	8.53
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	8.42
Difference	—17

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April-May	Rs. 193
July-August	Rs. 199
April-May 1934	Rs. 215

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, May 8

Previous closing	5.79
To-day's opening	5.70
Difference	—09
To-day's closing	5.65
Difference	—14

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

THEY MADE THEIR GARDEN OF EDEN...

until the snake shook them a Paradise Cocktail and their "Angel" took a run-out powder!

Ernst LUBITSCH'S

"TROUBLE IN PARADISE"

with MIRIAM HOPKINS KAY FRANCIS

HERBERT MARSHALL

Charlie Ruggles · Edward Everett Horton

A Paramount Picture

THE BAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1933

THEIR MOVE NEXT

period of incarceration a year and a half Mahatma Gandhi was last night released from Yeravda Jail—we presume unconditionally.

The news will be received with great relief and satisfaction throughout the country. It will be acclaimed throughout the world. The reports which were circulated yesterday morning that the Government had decided against release shocked public sentiment. It was hardly credible that any Government could be capable of continuing the incarceration of a man, who was not only entering upon a self-imposed ordeal which might end in death but had already expressed his readiness and, indeed, anxiety, to make peace, if honourable terms could be secured.

SUSPENSION OF C.D.

All speculation as to Gandhiji's own attitude in this respect, as well as regards Government's intentions, was set at rest late last night when first came the news of the Mahatma's release, and, second, his own announcement, sealed with the approval of the Acting President of the Congress, recommending the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement for a month.

NOT SURPRISING.

The news is sensational but it is not surprising to those who have followed closely and have been shrewd enough to assess the values and implications of the developments of the last few months. Readers of "The Bombay Chronicle" have at least had their minds prepared for it, and we trust that some of our severe critics, who thought we were betraying the Mahatma by urging the ultimately inevitable and revealing also the trend of Gandhiji's own views, will be inclined to acquit us either of mischievous intentions or reckless journalistic speculation, of both of which we have been roundly and unsparingly accused.

INEVITABLE.

The evaporation of public interest in and support of the movement and the degeneration of the methods employed to carry it on had made a thorough reconsideration of the whole situation inevitable, and we were never in doubt that, were Mahatmaji free to express his opinion it would be certainly more on the lines of what we had ourselves written than against it. Now that he is free to speak, what he has to say is a full justification of everything that has been said on the matter in these columns during the past three months.

READY TO CO-OPERATE.

Mahatmaji concludes his statement with the announcement that when his fast is over, he will be ready to resume the thread of co-operation where it was broken in January 1932. That is contingent, however, on the Government responding generously to his frank gesture by a general amnesty of political prisoners and a suspension of Ordinance laws.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

The next move, therefore, is with the British Cabinet and the Viceroy. A failure on their part, to do the right and obvious thing is hardly to be contemplated. It would rouse the whole country to a fury of indignation, the results of which might be incalculable. But we need not suppose that British statesmanship would be guilty of that surpassing blunder, whatever we may think of its past errors.

So for the present we suspend further comment, and for what is to follow we reserve our opinion.

A Questionable Ban

The U. P. Government have followed a highly questionable course in treating as "an unauthorised news-sheet" the Cawnpore Riots Enquiry Committee's Report published a few days ago by Pundit Sunderlal, the Secretary of the Committee. The Committee was appointed by the Karachi session of the Congress, which was not a declared unlawful association. Its report had nothing to do with the Civil Disobedience Movement nor was it clandestinely printed. It was printed at the well-known Minerva Press of Allahabad belonging to Maulvi Abul Fazl, who has nothing to do with any Congress Committee. It is amazing, therefore, that action should have been taken against the report under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act and the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

D. M. IN THE DARK.

The strangest part of the procedure followed is, it appears from Mr. Sunderlal's statement already published in the press, that the District Magistrate himself did not know anything about the action taken against the report till some C.I.D. officials had actually seized many copies of it and had begun a hunt for more. Pandit Sunderlal, therefore, has good ground to complain that in the present regime the C.I.D. "is not only an investigation department but also an executive department over the head of the local executive". When copies of the Pandit's Hindi book "Bharat Men Angrezi Raj" were seized by the police a few years ago, there was at least a notification of proscription in the Government Gazette under Section 124A. But in the present case even that formality was not observed.

THE NATURAL INFERENCE.

As copies of the report were seized by the police before it was published it seems that the authorities condemned it before reading it. As we have not read it ourselves, it is not possible for us to pronounce any definite opinion on it. But the facts that the Enquiry Committee included prominent responsible Hindu and Muslim leaders like Dr. Bhagvan Das (Chairman), Maulana Zafar-ul-Mulk and Maulvi Abdul Latif Bijnori, and that the very object of publishing the report was to promote Hindu-Muslim Unity, lead one to infer that the report was scrupulously designed to fulfil that object. That inference is strengthened by the references to the contents of the report in Pundit Sunderlal's statement and Dr. Bhagvan Das' appeal to the U. P. Governor. If, however, the authorities concerned believed that the report was objectionable, the proper course for them was to prosecute the publisher and the printer in a law court. Their failure to do so leads to the inference that they either had not read the book before taking action against it or, having read it, thought that a prosecution could not stand the test of scrutiny in the courts. The action under the Ordinance Acts cannot be justified as the report was not published or printed by or on behalf of any unlawful body and could not by any stretch of imagination be expected to assist any unlawful activity.

A REASONABLE INFERENCE.

The police are understood to have seized over 1,500 copies of the book. We hope they will not be destroyed as the publication is said to be a valuable document most helpful in promoting Hindu-Muslim unity. In his appeal to the Governor Dr. Bhagvandas makes a very good suggestion on this point. He asks the higher authorities to study the report carefully and then adds:

> If after this the Governor and the Home Member decide that it is on the whole helpful to the public, the copies seized may be restored to the publisher, otherwise—let them be distributed amongst the members of the British Parliament,..... who have a right and duty to become acquainted with such facts and views as are stated in the report.
>
> It is a wholly reasonable suggestion, and if there is a touch of irony in it, Dr. Bhagvandas could not be conscious of it. We doubt, however, if it will be accepted by the U. P. Government.

Press Views

A Spiritual Asset

India's political future has arrived at its cross-roads and the fast will, to a great extent, determine the way India is going to take in her political journey. Apart from what appears quixotic in Gandhiji's methods of obtaining his end, the great spiritual force which he commands is a necessity in the immediate future which requires infinite patience, courage and hope on our part.—"Hitawada."

Gandhiji's New Role

In whatever way the fast ends, it is bound to have a tremendous effect on the immediate future of the country. The possibility of Gandhiji's resumption of India's political laedership is growing definitely dim. Even if he survives the fast it is unthinkable that he will return to the plane of political strife. He will become the natural and universally acknowledged exponent of the New Hinduism, the evolution of which has been the sole and consistent endeavour of his life, in spite of all his political and social activities.—"Indian Express."

No Cause For Fear

During the last fast, early exhaustion was apparent because negotiations of a complicated nature had to be pursued by Gandhiji in the company of a large number of politicians, with diverse solutions and formulas for the settlement of an electoral problem. The ordeal this time ought to be less taxing in that the strain involved will be less, while the recuperative power of devotion will be greater. In order to minimise the effect of adverse conditions, the public will have to see to it that he is not disturbed by illtimed counsel, gloomy predictions, and annoying demonstrations in the form of counter-fasts. Given perfect repose and freedom from unnecessary anxiety there is every probability of the fast running its course without any occasion for the use of the term "tragic."—"Hindustan Times."

Corporation's Duty

It is to be hoped that in the interests of its fair name and reputation the Bombay Municipal Corporation will reconsider the question of granting extension of leave to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital. The decision of the Standing Committee refusing the extension is a grave mistake and has been universally condemned as grossly unfair to a man whose great services to the city are unparalelled . . . The Corporation claims to be a self-governing body which has the interests of its rate-payers at heart. It has not only to be fair and just to its employees but to fight courageously for the rights of its constituents.—"Swaraiya."

Not At Any Price

The campaign for getting the Congress policy changed is going on briskly in the Anglo-Indian press the "Stateman" particularly sparing no pains to make out that India is hungering for something new. In its issue of Friday, the paper says that "the movement towards a change in the policy of the Congress party or at least a large section of it is growing in strength and has been finding expression recently in the frank opinions of a number of Congress papers in Northern India." We may assure the "Statesman" once more that it is mistaken if it thinks that we are out for a co-operation at any price policy. The nation is, no doubt, in favour of co-operation on certain conditions which the Government know very well. And so long as these are not accepted there is little hope of a change. As we said before, we have a tremendous amount of constructive work before us which should for the present be enough to engage our whole attention.—"National Call."

AN IRISH EXAMPLE FOR INDIANS

(By Mrs. GWYNETH FODEN.)

For three years I have watched, with the deepest interest, India's great National struggle just as I watched the three-year conflict of Ireland against England. I have witnessed scenes in both countries—Dublin and Cork, Bombay and Calcutta—that can never be obliterated from my memory. I knew many of the leaders in both countries. I found their aspirations, their aims and ideals the same, yet how fundamentally different they set about the task of securing them.

WHAT IRISHMEN DID.

When the Irishmen were invited by Mr. Lloyd George's government to come over to England to discuss and negotiate for a settlement, the Irish firmly stipulated that not until all political prisoners arrested for acts of non-violence were released would they begin negotiations. They upheld the opinion that no satisfactory settlement could be made whilst their compatriots languished behind prison bars.

After a great deal of delay and wordy warfare, Mr. Lloyd George reluctantly gave in. He could not have done otherwise so adamant were the Irishmen in their insistence upon the fairness of their demand—No release of political prisoners. No Parley!

What happened with India? When the Indian delegates were invited over here by Mr. Ramsay MaDonald's Labour Government, to negotiate for a satisfactory settlement, the Indians made no demands upon the Government for the release of political prisoners, with the result that while negotiations were pending, Mahatma Gandhi and thousands of others languished in Indian jails. What a difference between the Irish and the Indian in this respect!

HOSPITALITY REFUSED.

Another difference was startling. When the Irishmen were invited here, they decided before ever they left Ireland that they would not accept the hospitality of any Englishman, nor attend any public or social function of any sort. There was nothing personal in this decision—which they firmly adhered to—but they felt their cause was too critical, too vital, too serious, to permit of social fraternising with their opponents. They came to London with heavy hearts but in the spirit of soldiers sent to perform an unpleasant task.

They knew quite well that, in spite of the friendly overtures of the English government and members of the Cabinet, England was hostile towards them. Therefore, they absolutely refused to be drawn into the spider's web prepared for them by political opponents in the guise of banquets and 'at homes'. They considered that a dignified reserve would win for them what they had come to win. Social contact with their opponents might dazzle and befool some of them and side-track them from their goal. They knew that in England there were politicians who cared nothing for the loftiness of their ideals.

NO HANDSHAKES.

The Irish delegates had determined not to shake hands with the English representatives. This decision was conveyed to Mr. Lloyd George who adroitly contrived to avoid any possible scene. The Irish delegates were ushered down one side of the long conference table, and the English on the other. They all bowed politely, and sat down. In this tense atmosphere the Irish Round Table Conference began.

Young Machael Collins, the hero of the Irish Nation, told me himself the effect their conduct had on their opponents, and the pleasure it gave him to see Mr. Winston Churchill, one of the English

(Continued on page 8).

Refusal To Negotiate If Prison Doors Not Opened

Frankly Speaking

MORATORIUM ON CONDITIONS.

To create a favourable atmosphere for the Economic Conference and for an eventual tariff truce, no doubt, postponement of the June instalment of War Debts is essential, and one can appreciate Mr. Roosevelt's anxiety in that direction.

But if that money is to be employed to buy additional armaments, as most of the European countries are doing, Americans should rather risk the failure of the Conference.

Germany has already stopped paying her Reparations. Now she wants to have a bigger army and navy and arms equality with other European countries. We should be the last to deny her title to this, though with Hitler in command one may dread the results.

But unless a clear and emphatic policy is laid down at the Disarmament Conference, America should set her face against any suggestion of foregoing her War Debts.

At any rate, a moratorium should be conditional, for the growing armaments are a menace to the peace of the world.

NAZI INTOLERANCE.

The present German Nazi regime seems to be extraordinarily intlerant of criticism. Not only has Germany banned British papers, but now it is the turn of "Le Journal," the well known French paper.

But since France has no Sir John Simon to deal with, who is very friendly to Nazis and all reactionaries and winks at their ruffianly doings, the French Foreign Minister has at once instructed the French Ambassador in Berlin to protest against this.

France threatens to ban all those German papers which sing Hitler's praises, day after day, and are never weary of excusing the acts of the Brown Shirts.

Already the entry of two British journals, the "Manchester Guardian" and the "News Statesman and the Nation," into Germany is prohibited. If immediate retaliatory measures had been taken, Hitler's tactics for suppressing independent foreign opinion migth have been effectively countered.

A SILLY STUNT.

Few responsible Muslim leaders have taken seriously the silly circular, stated to have been issued from London and sent to all prominent Muslims of India, urging them to work for the establishment of an independent federation of the five predominantly Muslim Provinces of Northern and Western India.

Haji Abdulla Haroon of Sind however finds in the stunt some material for communal propaganda.

He states in a Press interview that there are many in India who favour the idea of a separate Federation, as the majority community is unwilling to give adequate safeguards to Muslims and that, if those safeguards are not conceded, the idea might get a strong footing.

Responsible leaders should think of less crude methods of pressing their case upon other communities. The stunt of a separate federation for Northern and Western India has been ridiculed by responsible Muslims as much as by Hindus.

AN ABSURD CANARD.

"Roy's Weekly" gives currency to an absurd canard that Mahatma Gandhi's fast is aimed at colleagues of his own, who wanted to divert their attention from the Harijan movement to Council entry, and that it is not primarily meant for the acceleration of Harijan work, as Gandhiji has so often publicly repeated.

We are amazed at this, as it accuses Gandhiji of dishonest mental reservations in making public statements, though the paper admits that "Gandhiji has not told any one the definite reason."

If he has not told any one the definite reason, it is dishonest to draw conclusions and then foist them on the Mahatma—in search of sensationalism and "originality."

WORK FOR STUDENTS.

The Benares Hindu University Anti-Untouchability Committee has given a good lead to students in fighting untouchability.

Among other activities, it has collected signatures from over 6,000 caste Hindus pledging themselves to join in a comprehensive anti-untouchability campaign.

Agitation like this in the holy city of Benares should open the eyes of the orthodox Sanatanists all over the country.

It should appeal particularly to students, most of whom are now free from their examination worries and are enjoying their long Summer Vacation.

We have no doubt that anti-untouchability leagues will find in students an army of the most enthusiastic volunteers if only they take the trouble to organise them and place before them a simple but rousing programme.

Readers' Views

"Miracle Healing"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The writer Mr. K. Mahadevan in your "Readers Views" of the 3rd instant has timely come out to contradict your correspondent whose article under the above caption appeared on the 1st instant in your journal.

Mr. Mahadevan calls it "A very Ancient Science." But allow me to assure your readers of the fact that I have come across cases cured by "this Miracle Healer" by mere stare, touch, or mental communion where many of our best surgeons and doctors have failed to cure or diagnose even the cause of their patients' troubles or complaints.

"A correspondent" seems to ridicule the idea of sufferers being cured of their illness and suffering without the help of any medicine, drugs and surgical operations. His challenge to Professor Diveker to cure any two of the patients from any of the local hospitals that he may put forward and may elect is to say the least entirely uncalled-for, because, as a matter of exact fact, this Miracle Healer has never claimed to cure all diseases of menkind and I have also come to know from reliable sources of his unwillingness to take cases of persons who could not be cured.

—Yours, etc.,
ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI.
Bombay, May 8.

No Miracle

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of your paper dated the 1st instant there has appeared an anonymous contribution with the Caption "Miracle Healer appears in Girgaum."

If your correspondent really desires to render an honest service to the public let him give us his own name and address as well as the name and address of the person against whom he levels his poisoned shaft.

Possibly the writer may be referring to a gentleman whom I know intimately. He resides at present just opposite Madhavashram, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road. He is indeed, no "Miracle Healer" but works on the known principles of psycho-therapy and clairvoyance. He is one Mr. Divekar, old in years, since he is 61 at present and has been staying, off and on, in Bombay for the last six years. If the article in question refers to this gentleman then I must say from my intimate contact with him that all that your anonymous correspondent has said of him is no better than a tissue of lies and a farrago of nonsense. If the writer so wishes it, I am prepared to convince him as to the truth of psycho-therapy and furnish him with all the necessary information he may require about Mr. Divekar, proving his bonafides as an effective and a scientific healer.

There is absolutely no miracle in his methods since it is a perfect science and those persons who have received the benefit of his psychic cure will testify fully as to the marvellous efficacy of the methods employed by Mr. Divekar.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. MEHTA.
105 Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.
May 5.

Converted By Experience

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A "Correspondent" in one of his letters published in your paper last week mentions Astrology and Numerology as Pseudo-Sciences exploded long ago.

I was also a non-believer in Astrology but a recent incident has converted me into believing that science.

About a couple of months ago, I was chatting with a friend in his room when another friend of his happened to call. I was introduced to the visitor who my friend said was well up in Astrology and kindred Subjects. I ridiculed the art of prophecy as mere nonsense and a long discussion ensued at the end of which I gave a challenge to our visitor to foretell the result of an adventure I was about to embark upon.

Without any data except the time at the moment of putting the question our visitor made certain mental calculation and tild me that I was planning to do business in speculation and advised me to defer it till after July next failing which he warned me of heavy loss. Having no belief in the forecast I started my business.

Hardly two months have passed and I have now sucered a big loss and am seriously thinking of desisting from further speculation. This experience has taught me a new lesson about the truth of Astrology and I have now taken up to studying this interesting subject as a hobby.—Yours etc.,

K. B. JOSHI, B. A., LL. B.
Bombay, May 8.

Beggars In Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some days ago it was given out in the papers, that our Railway Companies were unable to do anything towards removing the nuisance caused by beggars in our local trains, as these beggars purchased tickets, and that the Railway companies wanted the co-operation of the travelling public.

As regards the first, I cannot understand what the Railway Company means, unless it means that the beggars possess "season tickets," which I very much doubt. These beggars move about from morning to evening in our local trains, up and down and change trains by crossing the platforms at convenient places and convenient times.

Surely the Railway company does not mean that the beggars purchase tickets for each journey, up and down; and the tickets once purchased do not permit (according to the Railway rules) to break journey, or to use them more than once. Why then are the [illegible] staffs and the travelling inspectors not able to [illegible] book these offenders? [illegible] they are unable to do [illegible] have no right to harass able people with their "[illegible] tickets please" at Churchgate [illegible] other stations.

As regards the co-operation [illegible] the travelling public [illegible] quired by the Railway Co[illegible] I would suggest a way as [illegible] it can be obtained. [illegible] most of the travelling public [illegible] test this beggar nuisance, but [illegible] fight shy of handing over a poor beggar to the Railway authorities. I suggest that under the auspices of the Passengers' and Traffic and Relief Association a volunteer corps may be formed from among the travelling public to fight against these railway nuisances.

Secondly, these volunteers may be supplied with prominent badges, which should be worn by them whenever they are travelling in the trains, and their duty should be to hand over the culprits to the Railway authorities immediately on their seeing them.

Thirdly, the Railway Companies should provide these volunteers with written authority to inspect tickets as Honorary Ticket Inspectors.

If attempts are made to form a volunteer corps on these or similar lines, I am sure a very good response will be coming from the travellieg public.—Yours, etc.,

Ville Parle. P. C. H.

Municipalization —The Only Way

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Thanks to your endeavours, the problem of the adulteration of the food-stuffs has assumed the seriousness it deserves.

The other day I suggested in my letter to you that municipalization of the milk-trade was the only effective remedy to combat the adulteration, and stamp out this social evil. But my suggestion has not found favour with "A Correspondent" who seems to possess the monopoly of "clear thinking" in this connection.

On the other hand, he suggests that the sections of law—especially those pertaining to Licences should be stringently enforced. In all fairness to him let us proceed to examine his suggestion as briefly as possible.

So far as the legal protection is concerned, let us remember that there is only one act called the Food Adulteration Prevent on Act of 1925. Further the City of Bombay Municipal Acts contains some provisions in the shape of the Sections 412, 412A, and 394. Section 3 and 4 of the Food Adulteration Prevention Act contain the provisions which are aimed to prevent such adulteration. Want of space prevents me from reproducing them in extenso. But the gist of all these sections as I understand, is to deter the dealers of adulterated foodstugs rather than create a mechanism to ensure the wholesome supply of this human need.

Further to keep a keen watch on all the dealers in the foodstuff is next to impossible.

The staff employed to-day, if increased to ten times, even, will not serve the purpose. It would also involve the waste of energy, and unnecessary expense. Rather than indulging in the unproductive schemes of creating a machinery to check the food stuff, I humbly submit that it would be wise on our part to create a machinery to supply wholesome milk and its allied Products by municipalizing the milk trade.

It would do away with the competition, and its consequent waste. Exit of the profit instinct from the milk industry would make the milk and its allied products much cheaper too.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. Bhat, L.C.P.S.
Mahim, May 8.

Touching Scenes Under Mango Tree

Women Take Leave Of Mahatma With Tears In Their Eyes While Bapu Pats Them On Their Backs And Asks Them To Be Brave

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, May 8.

Mahatmaji got up at four in the morning, and after ablutions, Syt. Mahadev Desai read to him the full text of the Bhagavat Gita. Then the Mahatma took a walk with Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel in the jail yard in which is situated the historic mango tree.

At 8-0 a.m. he had his last breakfast consisting of Pappya and dates.

Next, he attended to the heap of correspondence, a file of which was lying in front of him at the commencement of the fast. At 10-30 a.m., he had fruit juice. Till 11-30 a.m. Gandhiji was not brought into the yard from his cell.

MRS. NAIDU VISITS.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu visited him thrice before the commencement of the fast. Meanwhile, Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, Pt. Santanam, Kaka Kalelkar, Seth Mathradas Tricumdas and others were waiting outside.

At 15 minutes to 12 noon, Gandhiji was brought into the yard and just after this, only Sjt. Devidas Gandhi was called in. Others were disappointed as they were told that they would not be allowed to go in.

Just a little before, Major Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, entered the jail, and it appears Srimati Sarojini Naidu brought him round to allow the Press Representatives and visitors inside at the time of the commencement of the fast. Just as it was striking twelve, the Press and the friends and relatives of Gandhiji were allowed to enter inside.

PRAYER BEFORE FAST.

Gandhiji was seen seated cross-legged in the verandah of the cell with Sjts. Mahadev Desai and Devidas Gandhi. He was dressed as usual in his loin cloth and a piece of cloth over his head.

He was looking very cheerful. Determination to carry through the fast successfully was fully visible on his radiant face. The awe-striken visitors maintained perfect silence during the prayers recited by Sjt. Mahadev Desai and Sjt. Devidas Gandhi.

At the time of prayers, Sirdar Vallabhbhai was conspicuous by his absence. When the prayers were over, Gandhiji asked the visitors to leave the place. He also suggested that they and others should not try to see him or interview him.

WOMEN PART WITH TEARS.

It was a touching scene to see ladies and men taking leave of Mahatmaji. Practically everyone of the ladies began to shed tears while bowing to the Mahatma. Gandhiji patted all of them on their shoulders and asked them to be brave.

Mrs. Santanam who came near Mahatmaji with tears broke down while bowing and began to weep.

After the visitors had departed, Gandhiji gave a statement to the Press and answered a few questions put by the journalists.

The main points were that he would be perfectly peaceful inside the jail; that as far he knew he was not to be released.

Then Gandhiji asked the Pressmen to leave unless anyone of them had a really ingenous question to ask and before answering he should be convinced of the ingenuity of the question.

After this, the Pressmen left.

After everyone had come out of the jail Major Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, was with Gandhiji for nearly forty-five minutes. The only other person present was Srimati Sarojini Naidu.

It is not known to what was the subject of discussion. It appears that Mahatmaji was medically examined an hour after the commencement of the Fast.

Later, Seth Mathradas Tricumdas Kaka Kalelkar, and four others had an interview with Gandhiji.

MAHATMA STARTS HIS 21 DAYS' FAST

Solemn Prayers Precede Historic Moment

POONA, May 8.

Mahatma Gandhi commenced his 21 days' fast shortly after 12 noon to-day, after prayers.

He was all smiles when Pressmen and relatives entered the special yard in the Jail, and greeted them with folded hands. As soon as all had entered, he directed them to be seated on the blankets which had been specially spread on the verandah facing the famous mango tree. He then briefly explained the ceremony to be performed.

On his left sat Syt. Devidas Gandhi, his son, and next to him Syt. Mahadev Desai, while on his right sat his would-be nurse Mrs. Naidu, and Lady Thakersey and a host of other ladies.

TRACES OF TEARS.

On the faces of many were the traces of tears just then wiped out. Pressmen sat in front of him. Thus surrounded by friends, admirers and relatives and Pressmen, seated on a small cushion near the prison wall, Mahatma Gandhi commenced his fast.

On Gandhiji's signifying that the ceremony should commence Syt. Mahadev Desai recited the Mahatma's favourite verses from the Gita and followed it by his favourite song "Vaishnava Janato, in which Gandhiji and others joined him. Gandhiji repeated the verses in clear tone.

"RAGHUPATI RAGHAV RAJARAM."

He then asked Devidas Gandhi to recite another of his favourite songs "Raghupati Raghav Rajaram," in which the whole congregation joined. After this Gandhiji directed that all visitors, except the Pressmen, should withdraw. Touching scenes then followed. The ladies were the first to bid him 'goodbye' and several of them burst into tears. Gandhiji patted them on the back and asked them not to be frightened.

WANTS PERFECT REST.

After the leave-taking was over, he turned to the waiting Pressmen and handed them a written statement. Asked if he had anything more to add to the written statement he said:

"I would like the public to give me perfect rest during these 21-days. They will contribute materially to the prolongation of my life by doing so. I want to enjoy perfect peace during these days in so far as it is possible for me to do so."

Asked if he were remaining in the jail itself he said that so far as he understood he would remain in jail. He added whether he was in jail or outside the above appeal was equally applicable.

NO DEFINITE PROGRAMME.

Asked as to where he would go if he were released he said: "I have no definite programme. I am so built up that I do not act by supposition and my mind simply will not work."—A.P.

RESTRICTION ON VISITORS

POONA, May 8.

The whole city is keenly anticipating Gandhiji's release a few hours after he commences the fast. There is indication whatever in official circles to confirm reports published in morning papers. The Government, it is understood, have completed all arrangements in connection with Gandhiji's fast and Mrs. Naidu has been asked to be in charge of Gandhiji in jail. She will, therefore, take her residence in jail almost immediately. While the Government have made every arrangement for medical attendance on Gandhiji during his fast it is understood, Government will have no objection if Gandhiji desires to allow his own medical men to examine him from time to time and treat him, if necessary.

Further it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will undergo a special medical examination before he commences the fast and a good deal regarding the future will depend upon the special report which will be forwarded to the Government. It is also understood that arrangements have been made to bring down Mrs. Gandhi the moment the Government thinks it necessary. It is stated that the Government will be able to bring Mrs. Gandhi if required in 24 hours time and, if necessary, even earlier.

BULLETINS.

Col. Doyle, Inspector General of Prisons informed the Associated Press Correspondent this morning that he had instructions to restrict visitors to Mahatma Gandhi with a view to conserving every bit of Gandhiji's energy. Unless Gandhiji himself expresses desire to see a particular visitor none will be allowed this time unlike during the September fast when visitors were freely allowed. The Government, it is stated, have made arrangements to examine Gandhiji every 12 hours during the first few days of his fast after which the interval between one examination and another may be shorted to 6 hours or, if necessary, even to 3 hours. Bulletins dealing with Gandhiji's health will accordingly be issued.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S HURRIED VISIT

Talk With Inspector General Of Prisons

POONA, May 8.

From early morning fleet of cars belonging to pressmen and photographers are waiting outside the Yeravda Prison gates.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who it is learnt, will be directing the arrangements during Gandhiji's fast inside the jail, paid a hurried visit to the jail just before 9 o'clock in the morning, and left some brief instructions at the jail gate.

She then motored back to the city, where it is reported, she will confer with the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding the arrangements inside the jail.

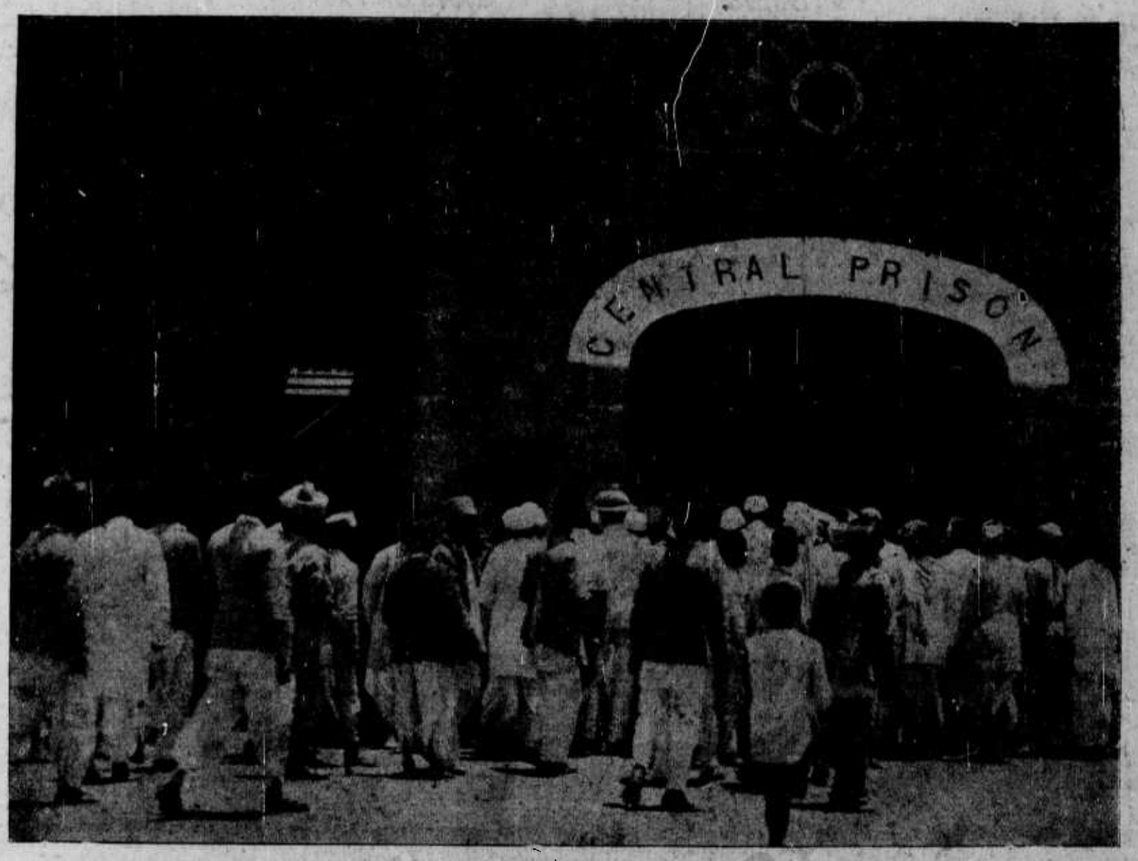
AT MANGO TREE AGAIN.

Up to 10 in the morning, Gandhiji was reported to be still in his residential cell and observing silence

According to the present arrangements he will be brought to the mango tree, where he holds his office in connection with the [illegible] work shortly before noon.—A. P.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

PUBLIC ANXIETY AT YERAWDA



The crowd assembling outside the jail gates yesterday morning in anticipat ion of Mahatmaji's release.

RELEASE SURPRISES ALL

(Continued from page 1)

Prisons and Major Martin, Superintendant of Jail got inside the jail and were closetted with Gandhiji nearly half an hour.

Mr. Wilson who arrested Gandhiji visited him for the first time in jail.

UNUSUAL VISIT.

It is unusual for the I.-G. of Police to visit prisoners.

When asked by the pressmen whether it was necessary to stay all night at the jail gate, Mr. Wilson humourously remarked: "You all can go to sleep without worry."

All the three officials did not indicate anything about their mission.

The pressmen got suspicious that Gandhiji might be released to-night.

RELEASED EARLIER.

Later, all the three officials went to Gandhiji and informed him about his release. Although the release order is for to-morrow, considering his health, Mahatmaji was released to-day.

Col. Doyle and Mr. Wilson discussed with Gandhiji for half an hour as to where he would like to stay.

At last Lady Thakersey's bungalow decided.

During the discussion Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was called and was present. After the officials' departure Gandhiji and others offered evening prayers, and Mr. Wilson's car came, and drove him to Lady Thackersey's bungalow.

MRS. NAIDU KNOWS IT FIRST

POONA, May 8.

Till quarter past seven in the evening, Gandhiji was not aware of his impending release. At 7-30 p.m. Colonel Doyle, Mr. Wilson and Major Martin visited the jail and sent for Mrs. Naidu who was sitting beside Gandhiji. They informed her that Gandhiji was to be released immediately. She rushed back to Mahatma Gandhi's side and told him the glad news.

Gandhiji quietly asked her to look to the packing of his things.

Gandhiji, thereafter, held a prayer with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Mahadev Desai and Mrs. Naidu. Meanwhile, jail officials had left for their bungalows giving Gandhiji time to pack up his things. They returned at quarter to nine and shortly after the jail gates clanked open, and the frail form of Gandhiji supported by Mrs. Naidu emerged and entered the waiting car which immediately turned towards the city.

DEVIDAS SURPRISED.

Mahatma Gandhi's arrival at Lady Vithaldas Thackersey's bungalow was unexpected.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi had gone out for a drive and was just returning in his car which unknown to him was a little in advance of his father's car.

Mr. Vavidas accidentally turned and was surprised to see the Mahatma and immediately rushed to him and helped him to get up the flight of stairs leading to the main hall.

HOW HE BEGAN FAST

Mahatma Gandhi broke his weekly silence at 11-30 a.m. and after that he took a glass of orange juice prepared by Syt. Mahadeva Desai out of special oranges sent to him on previous night by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Till 12 noon none entered the prison, although a large number of friends, relatives and pressmen were waiting outside. Mrs. Naidu was the first visitor to be allowed to see Gandhiji in the morning.

GANDHIJI'S SON AND COMRADE.

Syt. Devdas Gandhi next called in at about 11-30. A few minutes before 12 Col. Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, arrived and being evidently satisfied that all arrangements had been completed came out and called the visitors and Pressmen inside. "No question please. You have to keep absolute silence." This was his warning to the Pressmen, who numbered nearly 25.

On being assured that strict silence would be observed, the Pressmen were allowed to go in. Perfect silence prevailed during the prayers and the whole ceremony which was finished in about 15 minutes was very impressive and solemn.

PRICKING A ROTTEN FLESH.

Just before leaving, the pressmen asked Mahatma Gandhi whether there was any chance of his engaging in further discussion regarding his justification of the fast. Gandhiji replied "no more conversations about that. Those who do it will be doing wrong to me and it will be like pricking a rotten flesh."

COMMUNIQUE ON RELEASE

SIMLA, May 8.

On May 1st the Government of India received the following telegram from Gandhiji "For reasons wholly unconnected with Government and solely connected with the Harijan movement and in obedience to a peremptory call from within received at about midnight, I have to take 21 days's unconditional and irrevocable fast with water soda and salt. The beginning from noon of May 8th next ending noon of May 29th.

The fast might have commenced at once but for my being a prisoner, and my anxiety to be able the local authorities to receive necessary instructions for the arrangement during the fast, and avoid all possible embarrassment to the Government."

In view of the nature and objective of the fast which Gandhiji is undertaking and the attitude of the mind which it discloses, the Government of India have decided that Gandhi should be set at liberty. He was released this evening.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S LIVELY SALLY

'Why This Funeral Dress Lala?'

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, May 8.

Unique scenes were witnessed to-day inside the Yeravda Jail when the Mahatma began his great fast. Some ladies who visited the jail broke down after they saw the Mahatma. Only Mrs. Naidu and Syt. Devidas were allowed to get into the Jail in the beginning, but at the stroke of 12 due to Sarojini's discussion with Major Doyle, Inspector-General of Prisons, the Press and public were allowed inside.

They entered and saw the Mahatma seated with Syts. Mahadev Desai and Devidas in the verandah of his office inside the jail.

"WHY THIS FUNERAL DRESS?"

Gandhiji as soon as he saw Lala Girdharilal who had come dressed in Madrasi style, exclaimed: Why have you come in this funeral dress. Nobody is dead, nor is anybody going to die.

Gandhiji began his fast by offering prayers to God. Syt. Mahadev Desai who was seated next to him led "Vaishnava Janato Tenc Kahyne." Then Syt. Devidas sang "Raghupati Raghava Rajaram.". Thereafter Gandhiji wanted public to go away and not disturb him. While they were taking leave some ladies broke down and Mrs. Santanam began to weep. After that the Mahatma had a chat with friends and it was a touching scene while Mahatma patted everyone who bowed before him with tears in their eyes.

The Mahatma then talked to pressmen. He wanted the public to allow him perfect rest and thus contribute to the prolongation of his life as much as it rested with them. Gandhiji said he was going to remain in the same cell during the fast and as far as he knew he would be inside the jail till the completion of his fast. When asked if there was any programme when he came out he said he had no definite programme. Asked if he would have peace inside jail, Mahatma Gandhi said he would have perfect peace.

NOT UNLESS GOD BIDS HIM.

There could be no further discussions with him about his breaking the fast earlier. Asked if he would stop the fast if doctors advised, Gandhiji said: "Not unless they bring a message from God Almighty."

Gandhiji said that no arrangements had been made outside if he is released, although the fast would continue even then and the same rule of not disturbing him applied to public.

LAHORE PRAYS FOR GANDHIJI

LAHORE, May 8.

Prayers were offered at several places in Lahore by the public including the staff and students of the D. A. V. College to give Gandhiji strength to complete his fast successfully.—A. P.

PROGRA... D...

"C. R." Su... Schools A... Gather...

Syt. C. Rajagopa... gests the following p... adoption throughout ... It may be considered ... of local conditions an... accordingly.

Drinking water suppli... Harijan quarters. Thi... investigated and whate... be done at once can be ... what cannot be done a... should be subject matter ... mediate steps by way ... funds and co-op... in the locality ... local autho... Taluk or M...

The insanit... rijan quarters ... a few days m... permanent bles... It is not without ... raising the standa... and of civic duty. ... therefore be a pro... most all places.

Decent and sanitar... rangements, specially ... and children in Harija... In rural areas these ... ments can be secured with ... little difficulty.

PERIOD OF RELIGIOUS D... TION.

Bhajan processions and g... ings serving to lift the thou... man to God can be arrang... almost every place to make ... 21 days a continuous period of r... ligious devotion throughout the land.

While efforts should be made through local authorities to enforce the removal of all legal and illegal bans placed on the admission of Harijans children seeking education in the public institutions and scholarships may be secured for deserving Harijan students, we should not wait for Harijan children to knock at the doors of the public school, but should take education to them even where they are unwilling to leave their own homes and avocations.

The evil of drink makes poverty a double curse to Harijan families. Efforts to wean people from drink should be organised along with the programme of devotional music and prayer gatherings.

WHAT WILL DELIGHT GANDHIJI MOST.

Every local programme may include items for bringing together children in Harijan quarters. Nothing will satisfy Gandhiji's heart yearning so much as the joy and laughter of these children.

Work done during these three weeks may be reported from time to time direct to the Editor, "Harijan" Poona, the communications being accurate and as brief as possible. This will enable those who are near Mahatmaji to place before him daily the progress of the work during the period of the fast.

BOMBAY SIKHS' WIRE TO MAHATMA

On behalf of the Sikh Community of Bombay, Sardar Ram Singh, Secretary, Gurudwara Sikh Sangat, has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Bombay Sikhs appreciate highly your decision to undertake a Spiritual fast for the uplift of humanity. To pray for an uninterrupted and successful ending of your fast a recitation of Holy Guru Granth is begun and will finish on the day your fast ends.

We pray the Almighty to give you strength to pull through cheerfully. Sat Sri Akal."

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EXPLAINS OBJECT OF HIS FAST

...nists That It Is Not Coercion But Purification

POONA, May 8.

"...s intended to remove bitterness, to purify hearts ...clear that the movement was wholly moral to be pro... ...olly moral persons. May God bless the ordeal and ...ose. concludes Gandhiji in his press statement issued ...e commencement of his 21 days fast.

"... says that every body has brought to him a fresh jus... ...r the ordeal, and whatever it may mean to the move... ...t it, he would, in all probability, have been useless for ...ie Harijans.

...ons issued ...ifted by ...e com... ...st and he ... to Press... ...outside and ...he statement ...

...FICATION.

...s me fresh jus... ...ordeal that God ...ent me. The ... making would ... me, but for the ...r it may mean for ... will certainly be my ...whether I survive the ...ot, is a matter of little ... Without it I would, in ...ability, have been useless ...er service of Harijans, ...that matter, any other ...

GOD'S CALL.

...e friends who have sent me urgent wires dissuading me from the step will, I hope, appreciate the fact that for a person built as I am, such fasts are indispensable. This I say apart from my claim by which I stand that it was God's call.

PRAY FOR MY STRENGTH.

"The senders of wires will forgive me for not sending individual acknowledgment. The pressure upon my time has been so great that it has been physically impossible for me to cope with all wires that poured in upon me.

Now that the fast will begin within 2 hours of writing this, I invite all friends and well-wishers to pray for strength to enabling me to go through the ordeal without weakening. I confess that I have no strength except what God may give me. That he has never failed me hitherto gives me confidence that he will not fail me now.

"A telegram was received by me from a Harijan Association that my fast was unnecessary, as the Harijans do not stand in need of assistance from the Caste Hindus. From its own stand point, the Association is right. Only it should be clearly understood that the fast is taken not to oblige the Harijans, but for purification of self and associates.

NOT YET TOO LATE.

The Harijan service is the duty the Caste Hindus owe themselves. It is a part of the penance they must do for the wrongs they have done to their own kith and kin. I can well understand the indignant repudiation by some of the Harijans. Let me hope that it is not yet too late for the vast majority to accept the penance.

"Numerous messages I have received from them leave no room for doubting such an acceptance.

NO COERCION.

Sanatanist Hindus scent further coercion in this fast. When they realise it cannot be broken before its period, even if every temple was opened and untouchability wholly removed from the heart, they will perhaps admit that it cannot be regarded as in any way coercive. The fast is intended to remove bitterness, to purify hearts and to make it clear that the movement is wholly moral, to be prosecuted by wholly moral persons. May God bless the ordeal and fulfil its purpose."—A. P.

BOMBAY WOMEN RESPOND

A well attended meeting of Bombay ladies was held at 4 p.m. on Monday at China Baug, under the presidentship of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, to pray for the successful completion of Mahatmaji's fast that he began to-day. Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla and Mrs. Ratanben Mehta were also present.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale said that when Mahatmaji broke his fast in September last he had warned the High Caste Hindus that unless the work would be carried on in right earnest he would have to recommence his fast. If God wished so, Mahatmaji would emerge out successful from his fast. But it was not for them to slacken their efforts to eradicate untouchability. Concluding, she exhorted the women of Bombay to stop talking and take to solid work.

MR. ANJARIA.

In a short speech, Mr. Himatlal Anjaria then asked how much work they had done during the period between the period intervening the two Harijan days that they celebrated? Harijans were a part of Hindu society he said, and just as no limb of the body can be cut apart Harijans could be separated from caste Hindus. With the disappearance of Harijans from the society cleanliness would also take leave.

After the concluding remarks of Mrs. Ratanben Mehta and the meeting came to an end.

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TOUCHING TRIBUTE FROM HUMBLE ADMIRERS

The following letter was sent to Mahatma Gandhi by some humble admirers on May 5:—

"Revered Mahatmaji,

"You have once more shocked us all by your decision to fast. While associating ourselves with the general feeling that you should not have embarked upon such a course at this ripe age and in the present state of health, we would at the same time hesitate to appeal to you to drop the fast.

"Ordinary people like us cannot see the inwardness of a decision dictated by an inexorable spiritual necessity and as your fast is solely and pre-eminently a spiritual affair, we would much rather endorse your decision and pray to the Almighty to lead you safely through the ordeal and spare you for India and the world which cannot afford to miss you at this critical moment.

"As an humble token of our love and respect for you and as a proof of our sympathy and support for the Harijan cause which you have made your own, we are sending herewith a small collection of Rs. 20|8|9.

"It will interest you to know that a part of the collection comes from menials who have each contributed from three to four annas, surely not an insignificant sacrifice considering their earnings. We have given all the subscribers an assurance that the amount will be remitted to you direct and that the letter acknowledging receipt and containing your blessings will be shown to them. Pray accept this humble tribute and give us your blessings.

"We conclude this with our hearty prayers to the Almighty that the noble cause for which you have staked your life may thrive and that each one of us may be endowed with strength, earnestness and moral courage to further the sacred cause.

With Love,
Your devoted admirers,
D. S. Bajpie and nine others.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER ADJOURNS MEETING.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce which was to meet in the quarterly general meeting on Monday under the presidentship of Mr. Walchand Hirachand adjourned the sitting after passing the following resolution:—

The second quarterly General Meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce pray Almighty to give strength to Mahatma Gandhi to go through the ordeal of his present fast and give him long life for the service of the nation and adjourned.

BE PROPER IN THOUGHT WORD AND DEED

Gandhiji's Advice To Ashram Inmates

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Gandhiji in the course of a letter to the Manager of the Gandhi Ashram advises the inmates to be proper in thought, word and deed and to devote themselves to the service of the Harijans.

The inmates have, therefore, resolved to go in batches to adjoining villages and sweep the Harijan localities.—A. P.

MARKS NEW CHAPTER

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 8.

There is universal satisfaction here that the Mahatma has been released this evening.

It is held here that the release of the Mahatma marks a new chapter and that developments which it may lead to are bound to be of a historic character whether they be to the right or to the left Government will watch these developments not without some anxiety.

MAHANT TAKES TO SWEEPING

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, May 8.

To sympathize with Mahatmaji Vaismawarth Mahata Sitaramdas Shastri has commenced sweeping. He cleaned the bank of Godavari near Ramkunda today and removed the leavings of 116 persons to his field. He is going to continue this for 21 days He has opened his temple to all Hindus.

KARACHI MUNICIPAL OFFICES CLOSED

KARACHI, May 8.

The Hindu localities are observing a hartal to-day. crowds gathered in the morning and several institutions offered prayers for the long life of Gandhiji. Muncipal offices, schools, grain and seeds markets were closed. Collections are being made for the Harijan Work Fund. The Caste Hindus mixed freely with the Harijans in their locality.—A. P.

CAWNPORE HINDUS PRAY ON GANGES BANKS

CAWNPORE, May 8.

Prayers were held on the banks of the River Ganges for Mahatma Gandhi's long life. People of all classes participated in the prayers, after which processions were taken out from different wards in connection with the social uplift of the Harijans.—A. P.

NAGPUR PUBLIC PRAYS

12 HOURS' FAST IN SYMPATHY WITH GANDHIJI

NAGPUR, May 8.

In accordance with the decision of the Provincial Anti-untouchability Board, public prayers were offered this morning for Gandhiji's life. A number of his admirers are observing 12 hours' fast to-day, in sympathy with Gandhiji. A public meeting has been convened for this evening to enlist workers in order to conduct a vigorous campaign against untouchability in province.—A. P.

GURUKULA KANGRI CLOSES FOR 21 DAYS

STAFF AND STUDENTS TO SPREAD MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

KANKHAL, May 8.

(From A Correspondent)

The Gurukula University closed for 21 days. The students and staff left for villages for Harijan work. Monday dawned with a pathetic scene when the students and staff of the Gurukula University met with heavy hearts and prayed for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi. It was decided to close the University for 21 days till the period of Mahatma Gandhi's fast and to go out into the neighbouring villages to spread Mahatma's message which, in essence, is the message of Rishi Dayananda and the Aryasamaj in every hearth and home of Roorkee. Tehsil consisting of about 500 villages. It has been decided to open eight centres in the villages from whence different parties will proceed to visit every village holding meetings and announcing the holding of Harijan Conferences on every Monday in Bahadurpur, Jatt, Roorkee and Libberhadi on the 15th, 22nd, and the 29th respectively, all villagers will be invited to attend these conferences where besides the passing of resolutions, the Harijans will use the public wells and the Caste Hindus will take food at their hands.

SENAPATI BAPAT GOES ON FAST

To Continue As Long As Mahatma Does

RATNAGIRI, May 8.

Senapati Bapat, who has been undergoing imprisonment in the Ratnagiri Jail has declared to observe a fast from to-day in sympathy with Gandhiji.

It is understood that he would continue it till either Mahatma Gandhi breaks his fast, or a fatality occurs during it.—A. P.

SATYAPAL KITCHLEW GIVE UP "A" CLASS

LAHORE, May 8.

A message from Multan states that Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Kitchlew, who are imprisoned in the New Central Jail, have voluntarily chosen to take 'C' class food and have renounced all 'A' class privileges during Mahatma Gandhi's Fast period.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S CONCERN.

MILL-WORKERS OFFER PRAYERS FOR MAHATMA'S LIFE

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

The local Municipal meeting held this evening, passed the following resolution moved by Mr. Balwantray Thakore and seconded by Mr. Dahyabhai Patel:—

This Board, representatives of the citizens of Ahmedabad, views with grave concern the news of Mahatma Gandhi's resolve to fast for 21 days and prays to the Almighty to give him sufficient strength to pass through this fiery ordeal to serve millions of his countrymen. The Vice President is authorised to communicate the resolution to Mahatmaji by wire. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow.

As was declared formerly prayers were offered this evening at all mills.

TRADE-UNION LEADER'S CALL FOR UNITY

"Labour Movement Has Reached Critical Stage"

Mr. S. Mukunda Lall, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued the following statement:—

I take this opportunity of announcing through the press that since May last year I had been constantly troubled by the official bureaucracy, and was sentenced for an imaginary offence, thus sending me to prison for a long time. For this period, therefore, I could not serve the cause of labour which is so dear to me.

Now that I am acquitted by the Madras High Court, the President of the All-India Trade Union Congress has asked me to take charge from the Acting General Secretary. While thanking my colleagues Com. J. N. Mitra and Com. V. B. Karnik who conducted so ably the work of the Congress in my absence, I now invite the Trade Unions all over India to extend their co-operation in performing my duties successfully.

Since my release I have received letters of congratulation from a large number of friends and Trade Unions, and I take this opportunity of offering them my sincerest thanks. I assure them that I shall always follow the dictates of my conscience and shall value most their guidance and advice in advancing the cause for which we all stand under the banner of the T. U. Congress. It is needless to say that on account of a general economic depression on one hand, and bureaucratic repression on the other, the labour movement has reached a critical stage, and it requires tactful handling and united front on the part of the workers to face the present situation. Further, a strong force of organisation with new orientation is all the more necessary for the successful achievement of our objective. In order to create this indomitable force, greater unity has become a matter of immediate necessity. And this unity can be achieved only on the basis of the platform presented by the Trade Union Congress in its last session held at Madras.

It is highly desirable that before a definite programme of work is prepared and announced, the Unions should send their suggestions to my present address viz:—"Vani Vilas", 76, Harris Road, Madras, with regard to the particular grievances and troubles which need immediate attention. I once more appeal to the Unions for their assistance and co-operation, and I hope those Unions which are not already affiliated, will get themselves affiliated to the T. U. Congress.

S. MUKUNDA LALL,
General Secretary,
A. I. T. U. C.

"Vani Vilas",
76, Harris Road,
Madras, 6th May, 1933.

MAHATMA'S ORDEAL

Horniman's Appeal To Do Away With Curse

A crowded meeting of Matunga residents was held last night in the compound of the Gymnasium over which Mr. B. N. Meisheri presided. Prayers were recited for Mahatmaji's survival and Mr. B. G. Horniman delivered a stirring address on the object of the ordeal which the Mahatma had imposed on himself, declaring that until the cause of Untouchability was eradicated, it would be an insuperable bar to India's freedom.

AN IRISH EXAMPLE FOR INDIANS

(Continued from Page 6)

representatives, so restless and uneasy, fidgeting in his chair like a guilty school-boy, all the bluff and bluster having left him because of the frigid, calm manner of the Irishmen.

The delegates on both sides surveyed each other curiously, but the Englishmen reserved their greatest interest for Michael Collins. This was the mysterious man of whom they had heard so much, and round whose personality so many romantic stories had been told. He was nothing like what they had expected him to be. Nevertheless, Michael Collins and his colleague, Mr. Griffiths made a powerful impression upon the Englishmen. Mr. Griffiths, calm and impassive, Michael Collins, frank and open-minded, won easily to their side those who had been their bitterest enemies.

HARD AND DETERMINED.

The outstanding figures at the Conference were Arthur Griffiths and Michael Collins. The English representatives found them hard, merciless, and determined. The Irishmen had learnt their lesson from the failure of their first Round Table Conference held at Mansion House in 1917. This time they refused to be lulled into the belief that Britain would give them what they wanted without a struggle. They knew something about English diplomacy, the clever manoeuvrings of the Government to raise futile issues and thus obscure the real ones. This time they were ready for it.

Michael Collins told me that had they been inclined to accept hospitality from any Englishman they would have betrayed their compatriots. It was not the time to fraternise with those who ostensibly were at war with them.

One wonders why the Indian delegates who wined and dined nightly with Englishmen while their countrymen at home were in jail, did not think like the Irish! The Irish delegates spent their days at the green tables of the Conference Room and their evennings at home where, with their staffs and secretaries they prepared the work for the morrow. Any leisure was given to congenial talks and music. Their life was hard and self-disciplined; their devotion to duty and each other was most praiseworthy. If they bickered amongst themselves, no outsider heard of it. Throughout the Conference their conduct brought well deserved praise from their own countrymen and ours too. They did not believe in fiddling while Rome burned.

DISMAL READING.

The Indian Select Joint Committee will be here soon. Is the same dreary farce to be re-enacted? Will their past experience, like the Irishmen's, put them wise, this time? Or will they go blindly on and ultimately surrender the aims of the People of India forgetting that their fatal compromise will not be acceptable to India—not worth the paper it is written.

The disillusionment in India would be bitter and sense of injustice blistering. If India agreed to fight out her own salvation on her own ground, the situation could not be more tragic.

How can one help but be pessimistic when one considers that Sir Tej Sapru, after telling us a few months ago that he would not negotiate again behind prison doors, should now go back on his word. It makes dismal reading. The Irishmen knew that the successful framing of a Constitution lay in the opening of Prison Doors. They refused to come over to England unless all the political prisoners not guilty of violence were at first released.

Why cannot India be as strong?

WOMAN SPEARED BY DACOITS

DELHI, May 8.

A woman received severe spear wounds during a dacoity in a village of Barkamagla Tehsil in Hapur on the night of May 4. Details are not yet available.—A. P.

MUFTI KIFAYATULLAH RELEASED

Jamiat Leader Gets Rousing Reception

NEW DELHI, May 8.

Mufti Kifayat Ullah, who was released yesterday from the Mooltan Jail after undergoing 18 months' imprisonment received a rousing reception at the Railway Station this morning. The platform was occupied by several thousands people as the train carrying the Jamiat-i-Ulema leader stopped. With him several friends and admirers who joined him at Lahore, Rohtak and other places also alighted amidst deafening shouts of Allaha-o-Akbar. Mufti Kifayat Ullah looked a bit weak.

He went straight to his residence.—A. P.

HINDU-MEO CLASH AT ALWAR

Two Dead And Fifteen Injured

SIMLA, May 8.

It is officially stated that a riot took place at Tijara in Alwar on 6th May in connection with the Moharram celebration. As a result of fighting between Hindus and Meos, three Meos and one Hindu were seriously injured.

Two Meos have since died. Fifteen received minor injuries. A cavalry of the Imperial force quickly arrived on the scene, dispersed the crowds and restored quiet.—A. P.

MALAVIYAS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Decide To Intermarry And Interdine

(From A Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, May 8.

The Malaviya Conference held at Allahabad since Wednesday under the presidentship of Pundit M. M. Malaviya concluded after numerous sittings this evening. The only question for the decision of which the Conference was called was inter-marriage and inter-dining between the Malaviyans spread all over the country, and after a prolonged debate the Conference recorded a resolution that it was proper and consistent with religion that there should be inter-marriage and inter-dining between all Shri Gaur and Gaur Brahmins observing the same rules of living.

The delegates to the Conference included representatives from Malva, C.P. and other places.

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Detenus Started Trouble That Caused Riot?

Presidency Division Commissioner Puts Whole Blame On Detenus And Bengal Govt. Says Ditto To His Findings

CALCUTTA, May 8.

The Government of Bengal have issued the following Communique on the disturbances which took place on 1st April and 2nd April at Behrampur detention camps between the detenus and their convict servants which resulted in injuries being received by 120 persons including detenus, convict servants and the police:—

From time to time reports have appeared in the press that on the 1st and 2nd April last disturbances occurred in the Behrampur Detention Camp in the course of which a number of detenus, convicts and sentries were injured and requests have been made that an official statement should be made regarding them. Government are now in a position to issue a statement having received the report of the Commissioner, Presidency Division, whom they directed to make a full enquiry into these disturbances and to submit a report. The Commissioner in the course of an exhaustive enquiry examined 40 witnesses at the camp of whom 19 were detenus and the following statement of facts is based on his report and on the evidence recorded during his enquiry.

OVERBEARING BEHAVIOUR.

The Commissioner found that the two disturbances were the direct consequence of the ill-feeling between the detenus and convict servants which had existed for some time and which was caused by the over-bearing behaviour of the detenus towards the convict servants from whom they demanded unreasonable services while treating them with the utmost contempt. He found also that the disturbances were aggravated by the unruly behaviour of a large number of detenus who seized the opportunity to attack both convicts and Police. Within recent months there have been at least 24 reported cases of assault on convicts by detenus and many more unrecorded assaults and quarrels.

The disturbances of the 1st April began with a fight between convict servants and detenus in the hospital compound which originated in an attack on a convict by some detenus.

RESISTANCE BY DETENUS.

While this was being quelled by the police who confined the convicts within their own enclosure a number of detenus from another block in the camp broke through the dispensary which adjoins the hospital compound, climbed on to the roof of some buildings abutting on the wall of the hospital compound and attacked the police in that compound with missiles including empty bottles and other articles which they had seized from the dispensary. Subsequently when Police reinforcements arrived these were also attacked by the detenus whereupon an additional force of police was called out and order was restored by compelling all detenus to retire to their barracks and locking them up. These measures were forcibly resisted by some of the detenus, and in the process both sides suffered a considerable number of casualties.

MELEE.

The disturbances of the 2nd April arose out a brutal and cowardly assault by some of the detenus on one of the convicts who had been assaulted on the previous day. On this occasion the convict was rendered practically unconscious and had to be taken to the hospital by a police officer who was attacked by some detenus on the way. This fresh assault infuriated the convicts and led to another fight between them and the detenus which was quelled by the Police who confined the detenus in their barracks and the convicts in their quarters. Some resistance was offered by some of the detenus, and in the course of the melee another police officer was assaulted and felled by one of the detenus.

NUMBER OF WOUNDED

The number of persons wounded during the disturbances of those two days were as follows:—Detenus 60, of whom only two were severely injured; Convicts 33 of whom one was severely injured; Police 27 including 1 D. S. P., 2 S. I. S., 24 Head Constables and Constables. The case of severe injuries are making satisfactory progress. The Government have carefully examined the evidence which the Commissioner's report is based and are in full agreement with his findings as to the facts and with his conclusions regarding the origin of the disturbances. They are satisfied that the force used to quell the disturbances was not in excess of what was necessitated by the circumstances.—A. P.

DOPE ADDICTS SUPPLY

London Gangsters Carry Fresh Raid At Chemist's Shop

The latest exploit of a highly organised gang raiding London chemists' shops for heroin and cocaine for drug addicts was discovered.

The gang is believed to have come into existence as a result of recent police activity in shutting off supplies of the drugs.

The chemist's shop of Mr. Parson C. Baker, in Victoria, S. W., was the scene of the latest burglary, men entering the shop during Saturday night by boring a hole through the wall.

They took away with them 50 grains of heroin, 60 grains of cocaine, 30 grains of morphine sulphate, and 30 grains of pure morphine.

OLD HANDS AT THAT.

It is thought that the burglary was the work of men who knew how to dispose of drugs, and who entered the shop with the special idea of securing them. As a blind they took away other articles of little value.

A chemist's shop at West Norwood, S.E., was similarly raided recently, and cocaine, heroin and morphia were stolen.

Robberies at chemists' shops are usually rare, because the booty to be obtained is of comparatively little value.

It is only the presence of drugs which would make it worth while burglars entering. Even photographic apparatus is bulky to remove in any quantity.

The police believe that the gang has found a ready market for its hauls among addicts, and this theory is strengthened by the fact that dangerous drugs which have been stolen from doctors' motor-cars in the past have not been recovered.

Doctors, following police warnings, are more careful now, and the gang is turning its attention to chemists' shops.

HITLER'S BIRTHDAY

"No German may go hungry on the leader's birthday," was one of the slogans of the Nazis, who celebrated Herr Hitler's forty-fourth birthday on April 20.

The Nazis organised a drive to secure money to be distributed among the needy on that day.

At the same time the German Ministry of Finance issued a decree exempting from the entertainment tax all festivities in connection with the Chancellor's birthday.

CRICKET ADVANCES IN JAMAICA

West Indians Prefer Cast-Iron Wickets And Hot Weather

British Guiana supplies only one member of the West Indies team which reached England recently. He is E. Christiani, the reserve wicket-keeper, a boy of eighteen years. Jamaica supplies five: G. Headley, who made two Test centuries in Australia and a thousand runs in the first-class season; F. Martin, whose last innings in big cricket was a Test century against Australia; I. Barrow, the wicket-keeper in Australia; H. Valentine, and O. Da Costa, says C.L.R. James in the "Manchester Guardian." Valentine and Da Costa are new-comers, but in the trials played in Trinidad they and Passalaigue (another Jamaican who failed to find a place) impressed observers with their fine style. The solitary selection from British Guiana means the abandonment of the old plan of apportioning members equally between the islands. The strength of the Jamaica contingent is the direct outcome of their recent policy of having a strong English team visit Jamaica every spring to play a few matches. Trinidad supplies the captain, G.C. Grant, an old Cambridge blue, who captained in Australia; C.A. Roach, who has toured both in England and in Australia; and four new-comers—C. A. Wiles, B. Sealey, E. Achong, and C. Merry. Barbados (sadly fallen from her high estate) sends only three this time—E.L.G. Hoad, the batsman of the 1928 team; H.C. Griffith, the well-known fast bowler; and E.A. Martindale.

FAST BOWLING.

The basis of such success as the West Indies have achieved in England has been fast bowling—Woods in 1900, Ollivierre in 1906 (7 for 12 in one innings vs. Yorkshire on a perfect wicket), John and Francis in 1923, Francis, Constantine, and Griffith in 1928. This time neither Francis nor Constantine will be available for many matches—not even all the Tests. The team, therefore, relies for pace on Griffith and Martindale. The problem bowler of the side is Ellis Achong—slow to medium left-hand. On his success or failure much will depend. He is powerfully built, can bowl all day, and will probably spin his leg-break quickly away on the best wicket he meets in England. He can flight the ball and keeps a good length. In a wet summer he would get a hundred wickets easily. A dry summer, on the other hand, would help considerably in developing his subtlety and awareness. Ben Sealey is a right-hand, medium-paced bowler, who spins the ball both ways and every now and then makes either break come faster from the pitch. He, like Achong, is as hard as iron, and the two both Trinidadians, should get through a lot of work.

GREATEST BATSMAN.

Headley, 22 years of age, is one of the greatest of living batsmen, and this 1933 tour is his final testing-ground. Bradman was the only Australian batter than he in 1930-31. In England Duleepsinhji and the occasional Hammond are his only equals in stroke-making Sutcliffe in solidity of defence. Martin played finely in the Tests in 1928, but Martin is over forty, and, as Challenor found to his cost in 1928, it is difficult to maintain form at that age, coming from haphazard club cricket in the West Indies to the stern test of an English season. Given his true form, Martin will bat well in typical English Test-match style, for both in batting and in bowling he is a slow left-hander. Hoad is another fine defensive batsman; he was in England in 1928, but could not go to Australia. But he, alas! is not far from forty, and so is C.A. Wiles, who might well have come in 1923, probably should have come in 1928, and most certainly should have gone to Australia in 1930. By no means dull, he makes his two hundred and first run—and he has reached it several times—with the same care and concentration with which he makes his first. Roach's batting is well known in England. On him, as opening batsman, a great responsibility falls. He did not do as well as he might have done in Australia, but fortunately he is likely to be at his best this year. Short and quick on his feet, he is a supple combination of enterprisisg aggression and watchful defence.

A collection of stuffed dogs of every known pure breed is being made for Yale University. Every specimen must be a breed champion.

Tea consumed in Great Britain last year totalled 465,000,000lbs., or 220,000,000 cups every day.

PUNJAB HINDUS PROTEST

Provincial Sabha Meeting Resents Bahawalpur Convictions

LAHORE, May 8.

An emergent meeting of the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha was held last evening under the Presidentship of Rai Bahadur Lala Sevakaram, attended among others by Raja Narindernath, Lala Ramsaran Dass and Mr. Mukundlal Puri. The meeting protested against the arrests in Bahawalpur and the declaration of the Hindu Sabha and the Yuvak Sangh as unlawful bodies, and appointed a deputation consisting of Raja Narindranath, Rai Bahadur, Lala Sevakram, Rai Bahadur Ramrakhamal Bhandari and Rai Bahadur Durgadas to wait upon His Highness the Nawab Sahib and his Ministers and place before them the "legitimate grievances of Hindus and Sikhs of the State with a view to securing their redress and subsequently to report to the Sabha the result of their endeavours, so as to decide on the advisability of any further action."—A. P.

MUSLIM OFFICIATING HIGH COURT JUDGE

LAHORE, May 8.

Mian Abdul Rashid, Bar-at-Law, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, took over charge as officiating Judge of the Lahore High Court in place of Mr. Justice Harrison.—A. P.

USE PHONES FOR NOTHING

An engineer who was summoned at Marylebone Police Court was alleged to have discovered a method of telephoning from public call-boxes without paying which Post Office experts had tried in vain to prevent.

He was Christopher Murphy, aged 23, of Welbeck-street, W. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of fraudulently using electricity worthy 2d. in a call-box.

Mr. Fraser, prosecuting, said: "It seems that he has discovered a means whereby telephoning can take place from any call-box to anywhere without payment. The matter is being investigated by the authorities. We cannot for the moment state exactly what he has done."

Mr. Fraser added that at the next hearing he would request the Press in the public interest not to disclose the method of free telephoning.

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Perfectly pure and mild, with a delicate jasmine scent, this is the cheapest fine quality toilet soap obtainable! Use '501' for your washing and with the money you save buy this exquisite toilet soap.

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

lthy And What It Means

f Good Health Are Pure Blood And Good Circulation

LAIDE SHAH, Bombay, Holder of Diploma from the rman Naturopaths Essen, Germany).

go when in Europe lication was not com- only the rich people ated, when a man fell as believed to be under ence of some evil spirit— or devil. A priest was and requested to exercise ers to remove the evil in- which was supposed to be ause of the sickness.

radually, with the spread of cation and enlightenment, the ple began to realise that they re duped and their credulity was xploited for the benefit of the lergy. They refused to be duped further and have the priest to perform healing ceremonies when they were sick. What was the result? The followers of Aesculapius have taken the place of the priest in exploiting suffering humanity, and thus the exploitation goes on just the same although under a different name.

Science and germs have taken the place of God and the Evil Spirits. One has only to open a newspaper and read all about the marvellous cures effected by the advertised Pills, Powders, Tablets, etc., to be convinced that man is just as credulous and as easy a prey in the hands of Exploiters under the disguise of Healers, as were his forefathers in the middle age.

I am referring to the so-called Medical-man who prescribe Aspirin for headaches and Quinine for Fevers, without making the least effort to find out the causes of the headaches or fevers just as the Bombay authorities are so busy in trying to prevent the spreading of small-pox and other infectuous diseases by vaccination, instead of getting rid of the unhygenic, dirty and overcrowded state of certain streets in Bombay.

ALL THEY DO.

But how is it that these mixtures, pills, powders, etc., are giving a sense of momentaneous relief which is often mistaken by the patient for an improvement of his condition? The medicines, powders and pills which are taken, do not for the most part go to the root of the disease—as it is thought perhaps,—to destroy the morbid matter there, but remain in the stomach for some time, like any other substance received by it; then they pass into the blood which either rejects them from the system, or deposits them in the mucuous membrances in some part of the body; they do not therefore come into contact with the diseased organs.

All the good that these mixtures (which people credit with possessing such great healing powers and which are looked upon by many as something precious) can do consists of:—

1. In drawing the increased flow of blood, which so frequently produces pain in the unsound part of the body away from that part and towards the stomach or if the medicine is o narcotic nature, in deadening the sensibility of the nerves and so causing the pain to diminish for the moment.

2. In stimulating Nature to excretion, by perspiration, increased flow of urine or diarrhoea, because nature promptly makes an effort to effect from the system, by these processes, the poisonous or irritating medicines.

SUPERSTITION OF MEDICINE BOTTLE.

Consequently it is not these inert bodies (the poisons and irritants) that have any effect, and that can as it were take hold of the excreta, urine, the perspiration and thrust them out of the body; but Nature herself takes hold of the poison which has been introduced, and ejects it from the body to the medium of excrements, urine, perspiration, ough to do so; if not the poison remains in the system, and no effect is noticeable.

This explains why in patients suffering rom chronic diseases, whose vitality has been lowered by the long standing diseases and the use of medicines, the medicine rarely produced any effect.

Just as religious Reformers have helped in breaking up the superstitious atmosphere of the middle age, one can already perceive the breaking up of the superstitions of the Medicine Bottle, in advanced countries like Germany and Switzerland, where many Doctors have to a certain extent adopted Naturopathy, as the medium of curing many diseases. Many Sanatoriums have been opened in Germany where the only mediums to cure diseases are: Sun, Air and Water with the proper Diet and the right Exercise.

WHAT IS DISEASE.

Louis Kuehne, who is considered to be one of the foremost advocates and leaders of Naturopathy, defines 'Disease' thus:—"Disease is the presence of foreign matter in the system." In other words "The presence of foreign matter in the system causes disease." The introduction of foreign matter being the source of disease, the removal of the foreign matter is the only way to cure it.

According to Naturopathy, we have four natural channels through which the system tries to throw away the foreign matter from the body. These four channels are (1) the bowels, (2) the kidneys, (3) the lungs, and (4) the skin. If these organs are kept in proper condition by the right way of living, we need not be afraid of disease.

Health can be summed up in two things, viz. pure blood and good circulation. If a person has got pure blood in his system and if it circulates properly he can be sure to be a healthy man. To keep the blood pure we must pay attention to what we take in the form of food and drink and in the form of air that we breathe. If we eat the right quality of food in the proper quantity required i.e. when we are really hungry, if i.e. when we are really gungry, if we masticate well whatever we eat; if we drink pure water and breathe pure air our blood is sure to be pure; again if we evert sufficiently so as to exercise all our limbs properly we can be sure of a good circulation. And if these two things, good circulation and pure blood are assured health also is assured without any doubt.

After paying attention to all these things, last but not the least attention must be paid to the attitude of the mind. Mind influences the body a great deal, so the mental attitude is of great importance in preserving or regaining health.

Mr. Premchand Bali, an advocate of Lahore, takes 5,500 "Dands" at a stretch in two hours, a physical feat which should be emulated by our educated youths.

How Mussolini Builds Nation

ITALY'S STRONG MAN EXPLAINS UNIQUE SYSTEM OF TRAINING HIS PEOPLE IN PHYSICAL CULTURE

(BY BENITO MUSSOLINI.)

Health means action, and stimulates the fighting edge. Humanity, especially after great disasters, usually has sunk into a spirit of "What's the use?" It was noticeable after the World War in many countries. The crushing blow laid many peoples low. Italy had its share of it, and in that state of low morale Bolshevism had its sway. But Fascism fought against it and lifted the nation from stagnation to action, from dejection to confidence, from moral defeat to victorious self-assertion, writes Benito Mussolini, Italy's Fascist Dictator in the "Physical Culture."

Some nations are suffering from the stunning cataclysm even today, while thirteen years have hardly been sufficient time for others to rise and reassert their regained health.

Schopenhauer, the great German philosopher, was born in the wake of Napoleonic destruction. Great as was his mind, he too, fell into the mass depection soured on all mankind, and might have ended his work by saying "What's the use."

The nation or individual ordering life on a basis of "What's the use?" is doomed to a stagnant and degraded existence. Rome fell when the Romans shirked the responsibilities demanded of a virile state. Her citizens lapsed into a life of languishing ease, so that when the empire called upon them for defense, they were lacking in that physical and moral stamina which had carried the standard of Rome to all the four corners of the then-known world. They had to hire mercenaries to fight the battles of the crumbling empire, for decadence was fast upon them.

Nations which neglect those physical and moral values which make the sum total of power are not destined to hand on a great civilization to posterity. The nation which is alert shoulders the responsibilities of statehood, by conserving and promoting the physical forces and moral fiber or its citizens. These things will live on and continue in the minds of all men as a worthy bequest to posterity.

Nations which have been filled with the pioneering spirit have had the blessing of these physical and moral values thrust upon them. And they have been able to continue to live while that pioneering spirit is present and transmits its virility and vitality to succeeding generations. Once those priceless heritages begin to leave the body of that nation, once those great values give place to listless ease and riotous living, that state is from then onward

Mussolini practises what he preaches on the subject of physical culture.

(1) In this picture, Mussolini is seen clad for fencing

risking its national strength and even its existence.

STATESMAN'S RESPONSIBLITIES

A Statesman cannot be blind to the great responsibility which his country imposes upon him in keeping its citizens great examples of virile manhood. In health there is power and life; in disease there is weakness and perdition. We want healthy babies, healthy youth, healthy fathers and healthy mothers. These are the jewels and riches of the nation.

We must make laws and conditions to maintain the health of all. I am not one of those who would preach adherence to strict regime when that regime would be wholly impractical. There are requirements for health and if we are to attain it we must obey the rules of health. City life and the demands of modern civilization are making inroads on the physical well-being of the people, and we are forced to meet these conditions by making it possible for the masses to have proper housing and proper air. It is difficult to ask of the worker who must conform to a fixed daily schedule in the city, with its nerve-racking transportation systems that he runs daily out into the country. But something he must do to breathe as pure air as possible.

We would not preach abstract intellectualism to a peasant, for it would be wholly incomprehensible to him. For the same reason we must administer our physical standards in the present city civilizations so as to conform to the exigencies of the modern trend. Health is a prime necessity: if we have health we are able to meet the problems of the daily grind. It is the duty of the government to help the individual in this task. We cannot preach the health life unless we endeavour to make it possible to live it.

SPORTS FOR THE NATION

Hence, I have given the most substantial encouragement to sports and physical culture in Italy through the various organizations and governmental agencies, and, following our policy in this important government function, Italy to-day is dotted with athletic fields and gymnasia. The children of Italy, the young men and women of every class and profession, are alive to the call for the cture of the body. There is not a village or town but has its playing fields and physical culture center. For the children and youth alone, there are 1,366 fully equipped buildings, more than half of which have been constructed under the Fascist regime. There are 1,315 new playing fields which are in constant use by the children of the schools both elementary and secondary every day in the year.

Besides, there is the work of the "dopo-lavoro" or after-work organization which there are more than 1,670,000 members, to provide physical and mental recreation for workmen in their leisure haurs. There are hundreds of playing fields at their disposal, while many of our cities and towns have specially constructed stadia. These all are intended to give physical training facilities for the working class, and are entirely distinct from the huge sports stadia, where inter-city games are played. The former have a purely physical and recreational aim, while the later are athletic spectacles, which, too, have their value in inculcating the spirit of friendly rivalry and competition and encouraging the whole athletic spirit.

Now, the physical culture activities of Fascist Italy are organised on a national basis. We have especially appointed an under-secretary of state for physical education, who has the particular task of caring for the administration of the physical education of all our youth, both urban and rural, rich and poor. He is Renato Ricci, and under his impelling guidance this new Italian physical culture spirit has been developed, gymnasia and playing fields built, and sport and athletic equipment furnished. He is but 35 years of age, and has already mustered into his organizations over 2,000,000 boys and girls and young men and young women.

The children of our schools are all instructed by especially trained physical directors and, in addition to the physical training courses prescribed, numerous other outdoor activities are under taken and organized under the general direction of Signor Ricci. The organization is called the Opera Nazionale Balilla and has been designed precisely for the purpose of the training of the children ad youth. There are over two thousand specialized physical training instructors, while more than ten thousand regular day-sihool instructors have taken courses in physiial education.

OUTDOOR EXCURSIONS.

Tht activities outside the schools cover proctically every branch of outdoor life. Especially on Sundays, one cannot fail to feel that the whole of Italy is alive with outdoor activity. In the same locality, one may see a group of Avanguardisti, boys between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, starting off for a mountain climb, equipped with climbing outfits—boots, alpenstocks, ropes, etc.—with others leaving on a rowing excursion, still others on a bisycle or swimming trip; or in winter it may be a skiing expedition. The training of the children and youth in all branches of sport is also conducted regularly by expert trainers.

In 1930 there were 4,154 physical education excursions and regional athletic meets at which 737,627 youths participated. From eight to fourteen, the children are excluded from athletic contests, for the obvious reason that they may lead to overexertion and wrongly directed physical activity. Competition does not begin until the fourteen year and at that time the youth may enter tennis, rowing, swimming, fencing horsemanship, field and track events and skiing. In the summer of 1930 there were 202 mountain or seaside camps, in which more than 100,000 boys and girls participated. Last year that number was considerably increased and this year it will grow still further, as will all the activity of the Balilla organization as its work becomes more crystallised towards developing the greatest number of children and youth possible. No Italian child shall go without the proper phytical training, if my government has anything to do with it.

The nation which undertakes the burden of the health problem of the people and helps to cultivate the creed of the healthy body will produce a fearless race of citizens. Courage and combativeness are inculcted in he rivalry and competition of sport. It raises the mettle of our boys and youth to a high pitch. It serves to solve many of the ills which hang upon the nation and even to promote cordial relations between one nation and another.

Italy has realised her great responsibility in maintaining a healthy nation. From the baby in its mother's arms to the man and woman in the twilight of life, the care of the governmental health organizations is stretched out. If Italy is to hand to posterity its great heritage of the past it must be prepared to conserve its national life by caring for each generation and thus maintain the continuity which virile existence demands.

(Continued on next page).

EXERCISE AND HEALTH

(By SIR W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, M.S., F.R.C.S.)

The main object of exercise is to keep the body in health. Now health depends, in the first instance, upon the perfect digestion of suitable food, and on the sufficiently rapid transit of the products of digestion through the gastro-intestinal canal, with the automatic evacuation of such material at regular intervals.

It is generally accepted in civilized countries that one action of the bowels a day is sufficient for health, and that the morning is the time best suited for the purpose.

This results from the fact that when the child is very young it is educated to evacuate the bowel only once a day, and usually at some time in the morning.

VALUE OF CLEAN BOWELS.

The native living in a state of nature evacuates the bowel after every meal, since at no period of life is the normal function of the body controlled in an unnatural manner. In consequence of the perfect functioning of the gastro-intestinal tract the native remains free from the acquired troubles incident to a state of civilisation such as constipation, indigestion ulcers of the stomach and duodenum rheumatism, and an incalculable number of diseases, among which cancer is painfully conspicuous. The native secures this normal habit by eating foods which, besides being nutritious, contain essential vitamins and roughage, which stimulate the intestines to function actively and efficiently. Besides the advantages his diet affords, he supplements its action by such exercies as stimulate the muscles of the lower portion of the trunk with all the viscera contained in it. The dances performed by him are chiefly with the object of developing the muscles in the abdominal wall and in increasing the activity of the muscular wall of the intestine.

If material is permitted to stagnate for twenty-four hours in the large bewel, the liquid components which form a portion of the decomposing and poisonous contents are absorbed, and, becoming more and more solid, the faecal matter ceases to exert the same stimulating action on the muscle wall necessary for its expulsion. Most of us are familiar with the fact that if the bowel is not evacuated when the desire is experienced, it is often impossible or difficult to effect this at a subsequent period.

After studying the mechanism of the exercises which act primarily on the abdomen, the respiratory and circulatory system call for attention. Partly in consequence of an imperfect digestion and largely because of the sedentary habits necessitated by our occupations, the perfect functioning of respiration is but rarely performed. Thoracic respiration, or the movements of the chest by means of which air is freely distributed through the lungs and the blood aerated by its intimate contact with oxygen and the carbonic acid gas expelled by the free ventilation of the small tubes and cells of the lungs, is of vital importance to the vitality and health of the individual. Associated with the movement of respiration and the increased oxygenation of the blood, the heart acts normally and efectually, and drives the blood with sufficient rapidity and energy through the entire circulation, so that the extremities are properly warm. If the respiratory function of the chest is performed efficiently the body must be perfectly erett and the abdomen retracted.

EFFICIENT RESPIRATION.

If, on the other hand, from the constant assumption of the sitting posture, theracic respiration gets into abeyance, the chest

Cochin Looks After Its Lepers

One Of Best Of Its Kind In Southern India, Adoor Asylum Now Shelters 300 Patients

Where a primeval forest stood some twenty years ago, a great centre of humanitarian work has now grown up. Such is Adoor, where the Government of Cochin have established a Leper Asylum which is one of the best of its kind in Southern India, says the Ernakulam correspondent of "the "Madras Mail."

The Government opened an asylum in 1909 on Venduruthi, an island in the backwater between Cochin and Eranakulam, but later transferred it to Adoor. The Asylum is now under the charge of the Salvation Army.

Adoor stands midway between the two most important towns of the State, namely, Ernakulam and Trichur, being 25 miles from either. There is a railway station at Koratty Angadi, two miles from the settlement.

The district produces a large quantity of the tree known as hydrocarpus wightiana, from the seeds of which the Hdyoncarpus or Chaulmoogra oil is obtained, this forming the basis of the treatment of leprosy. Many trees have been planted in the settlement.

The Asylum, which stands on a estate 100 acres in extent, was placed under the management of the Salvation Army in the early part df 1931 on a contract for five years. It was officially opened on January 17, 1931, by the then Agent to the Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. H. R. N. Pritchard, who expressed great pleasure at the action of Government, knowing what the Salvation Army had been able to accomplish especially in the Dutch East Indies, in combating leprosy.

The number of patients steadily increased until it reached 300 towards the end of last year. But owing to financial stress the Government ordered that the number should not exceed 240; and the Asylum had thus to send away a number of patients who came from outside Cochin. For a while, too, it was not possible to admit new patients however badly they needed treatment. At the moment the Asylum has the stated number, with the result that practically every day finds if having to turn people away.

MANUAL LABOUR.

Exercise is regarded as an important factor in the treatment of leprosy and, therefore, those who are able to do anything are expected to do at least 1½ hours' manual labour daily. If they are called upon to do anything more than this they receive a payment for it. There is an organised group of workers receiving a monthly allowance, such as hospital warders and wardresses, gardeners, water-carriers masons carpenters, barbers and sweepers.

Various schemes have been introduced to help the patients to learn a trade which they may learn trade which they may practis when they are free from disease. There is a carpentry section, where under the direction of a carpenter, boys are learning carpentry. They make benches, chairs, small tables and other articles of furniture. There are boot and shoe makers, who do any kind of leather work for the fellow-patients for a small charge. A shop is run under contract by some patients. Here matches, scented soaps, scents, fruits, food-stuffs and other articles may be bought. There is also a coffee shop.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious freedom is one of the provisions of the contract under which the Asylum is managed and everything possible has been done to see that the rights of none are restricted. Religious services are conducted separately by Hindus, Muslims, Christians and others.

PANCHAYAT.

A Panchayat looks after the welfare of the patients. It consists of 12 to 14 members, of whom six are officials of the Asylum, the others being elected by the patients according to the various communities. All except the president, who is usually the Superintendent or the Matron, are lepers. On the last Friday of each month, or oftener if emergency arises, the Panchayat meets and makes suggestions for the well-being of the patients, fixes holidays for the coming month, and deals with any misconduct amongst patients.

The patients are housed in blocks which contain three large rooms and two smaller rooms at the end thus giving accommodation for 20 pessons. There are separate sections for men and women. Boys are in a special block. There is a garden for every block.

The Asylum has a well-equipped hospital with 30 beds. The latest methods of treatment are followed in the Asylum.

The results have been quite satisfactory. Unfortunately many of the inmates are persons who have been "burned out" by the disease, but patients in the early stages of leprosy have derived much good.

(2) Mussolini helping workers on his field to reap the crop.

...AVE MINIATURE PARIS

... Will Be Reproduced At ...position

... to ...pe ...isitors fr... Streets of ...ncession spon... of prominent ...uded by George ... has been started with ... date scheduled May ... Yankee version of the ...ts, famous artists ball, ...he Chicago Daily Tribune." ...tuation of "Streets of ... is at one of the strategic ...nts of the Exposition; front... ing on both the lake and the 23rd Street plaza, and is at the east end of the curving bridge over the Hollywood on the tip of Northerly Island.

The entrance to the cross-section of 24 hours of Parisian life, with gay glimpses of both the business and pleasure side of it, will be one of the striking features of the Fair. The visitor, steps across the gangplank of a replica of a huge French liner, and then, with tre ocean voyage condensed into time enough to cross the deck, walks directly into a miniature Paris with all the ballyhoo of Montmartire night life and the glitter of Rue de la Paix shops.

CHICAGO ARTISTS TO HELP.

There'll be wide plazas and narrow streets. The exteriors of some of Paris famous eating and drinking places, such as the Cafe de la Paix, Chez Fouquet, Cafe de la Rotonde, Cafe du Dome, and many others, both famous and infamous, will be duplicated.

Interiors, however, will be original. A group of Chicago's younger artists have been invited to go as far as their artistic ideas lead them.

Among these artists are John W. Norton Edward, Miller Tanelli John Storrs Ernest A. Grunsfeld, Jr., Don Nelson, Samuel A Marx, William P. Welsh, David Leavitt, R. Josset, Johns Hopkins and others.

OPEN AIR AMUSEMENTS.

There are to be several open air dancing spaces and dining terraces, swimming pools, cinemas and other typically Parisiam amusements. All of the thorough-fares are to be named after famous French streets and places. Along the Rue Bonaparti, Place Saint-Germain-des-Pres and Boulevard du Montparbasse visitors will find shops where laces and lingeris, jewels and perfumes and silks and satins will be displayed.

And certainly not least of all, the sponsors promise a patisserie where real French pastry can be bought—not the imitation article one usually finds in hotels and restaurants.

Overlooking the lake will be the Quai de la Tournelle, with book stalls. For the youngsters there'll be a carousel, Punch and Judy, a toy shop, and other attractions that delight the hearts of the Paris kiddies.

WILL COST DOL. 250,000.

The "Streets of Paris," which will cover approximately two acres, will cost a reported dol. 250,000. The company back of the project is called Paris, Inc. with George Lytton, president; Andrew N. Rebori, vice president and director of concessions; Roy Hall, secretary and treasurer. Holabird & Root are architects.

The board of directors comprise Mr. Lytton, Mr. Rebori, Mr. Hall, Chester Foust, Col. H. R. Hackett, L. C. Harbison Gilbert Humphrey, Wirt Morton and John Root.

Among the sponsors are Laurence H. Armour, Weymouth Kirkland, Leon Mandel, E. A. Cudahy, Jr. W. S. Monroe, Louis C. Seaverns and Miss James Ward Thorne.

'NASCO' KHUS SOAP

A Superior bath toilet of superb oriental fragrance—delightfully soothing to skin. It creates a refreshing bath atmosphere for grilled and jaded limbs.

100 p.c. Swadeshi

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CALCUTTA
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Let Body and Brain Workers
Take from To-day

ZANDU
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Delicious & Best

Body and Brain Refresher

MODERN ROBIN HOOD

Stole From Rich And Gave Away To Those In Need

Success came to Dapper Harry Sitamore, Prince of Jewel Thieves, and gentleman crook, through his calmness in an emergency, says a Miami message.

Not even Sherlock Holmes could secure proof against Harry. He never left his fingerprints on the safe, nor his footprints on the flower-bed.

For a decade he was the man the American police couldn't arrest, and during that time he got away with £600,000 worth of stolen gems.

He was an unknown underworld "aide" in the search for the Lindbergh baby, and wealthy Miami beach residents were the poorer by £100,000 for his sojourn among them.

DICE LOADED.

But the dice was loaded against Harry. His sins in Miami found him out, and the whole force of law and order was engaged to track him down.

Harry laughed at their efforts. He was confident that he had brains and cunning enough to outwit Noel Scaffa, famous private detective.

He scorned the squad of Pinkerton agents who were hot on his trail. But he was compelled to respect the two crack New York sleuths who came to assist the Miami police.

Dectectives Fitzgerald and McNamara, of the Manhattan Force, caught him red-handed at 4 a.m. the other morning.

A tight corner, certainly, but Harry was accustomed to keep his head. He toyed with his striped cravat, patted his smooth hair, and did some hard thinking.

"Listen, you flatfeet," he protested. "You've caught me, but you haven't got the stuff."

Then he tried to make an amazing bargain with the police, promising to reveal the hiding place of the stolen gems for the price of his freedom.

GRILLED MERCILESSLY.

Once they had caught Sitamore, however, the police never intended to let him go, and for eight hours he was mercilessly "grilled" in an effort to make him yield up his loot.

The jewel thefts he admitted readily enough, but insisted that the gems were hidden in safety deposit boxes, the location of which he alone knew.

Hour after hour the police persuaded and threatened, barked questions at him in an effort to wring from him the whereabouts o his jewel cache.

All they got from Harry was a thin-lipped smile.

The sun was high in the sky when Harry, exhausted by his gruelling croo-examination, was allowed to go home and have a bath.

Accompanied by the police he arrived at his expensive winter residence in Miami, and there was a touching scene as he took a tender farewell of his pretty wife and five-year-old son.

SURRENDERED JEWELS.

He bathed, shaved, changed into style flannels and sports jacket. Then he suddenly surprised his captors by remarking with a grimace: "Here's something which might interest you."

Pulling open a drawer he tossed a weighty sack of jewels at their feet.

Catlike he moved about the room to various hiding places, tossing twelve other bags of jewels into a pile.

With calm deliberation he extracted a cigarette from his gold case, and lit it.

"That's all," he bowed politely, "including even my wife's jewellery, which I knew you'd take anyway. I'll get a laugh out of the people who claim my wife's pieces as their own."

Reluctantly, like a child parting with a treasured toy, he also handed over 200 keys, capable of fitting almost any lock.

Harry boasts that he has been a modern Robin Hood.

"I stole from those who could afford to lose," he declared. "I've presented thousands of my profits to those in need."

Among the robberies to which he is alleged to have confessed is the £16,000 jewel theft from Grace Moore, the opera star, and thefts from other prominent society figures in New York.

A man who broke into the Surrey Garden Arms, Walworth, was tackled by the wife of the licensee, Mrs. Leigh. After a struggle the man escaped with £4 in notes.

Three men with a car took £200 of goods from the costumiers shop of Henry Miller, in Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.

HOUSING IN ENGLAND

Condition Still Deplorable, Says Official Report

The Memorandum upon the Present Housing situation in England and Wales (November, 1932), prepared by Mr. John G. Martin, the Secretary of the National Housing and Town Planning Council, for presentation and discussion at the National Conference of Local Authorities, held at Scarborough is reviewed at length by a recent issue of the "Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record" (London). It appears from the review that the grand total of houses of all classes completed in Great Britain since January 1st, 1919, now exceeds 1,893,636, of which 213,821 were completed under the Addison scheme, 438,047 under the Chamberlain scheme, 438,953 under the Wealthy scheme, and 5,566 under the Greenwood scheme, all with State assistance, and 797,249 by private enterprise, without State assistance. Of the last-named 603,071 were houses of a rateable value not exceeding £26 (£35 in Metropolitan Police District and 194,178 houses of a rateable value exceeding £26, but not exceeding £78 (£105 in the Metropolitan Police District. Notwithstanding the construction of this large number of houses, there is still, we are told, a serious shortage of modern dwellings which can be let at rents within the means of the lower-paid wage-earners.

EVIDENCE OF OVER-CROWDING.

There is abundant evidence in support of the statement in quotations from the latest Annual Report of Medical Officers of Health, and although it is not practicable to reproduce all the evidence on this subject collected by the National Council, the extracts selected are typical and afford striking testimony as to the general situation. It is indeed lamentable, says the Memorandum, that fourteen years after the conclusion of the War, Medical Officers of Health should find it necessary to report that there is still a great amount of gross overcrowding, that indecent occupation of sleeping rooms is not infrequently met with, and that many unhealthy basement are being used as dwelling by the poorer families.

Moreover, only the fringe of the slum problem has so far been touched. At Leeds, for instance, it is stated, "most of the (pre-war) working-class houses have only one bedroom." At Liverpool "there is a tendency to re-occupy cellars as separate dwellings." At Stockport "the housing conditions of many patients visited by the Tuberculosis Officer are deplorable.

DOES MOON INFLUENCE VEGETATION?

The influence of the moon on vegetation is firmly believed by many people to be a fact and not a superstition. It has been proved that wood cut when the moon is on the wane is the best. If by any chance wood was cut when the moon was rising, the heart of the wood rotted within a year whereas wood cut at the proper time lasted seven or eight years. This is an accepted and proved fact in the tropics.

In cases where wood which was cut when the moon was rising was used it rotted within a few months. It is supposed that this phenomenon is due to the action of the sap, which is rising during the growing of the moon, and there seems to be every reason to believe that there is truth in the theory when one considers the influence of the moon over tides, and therefore, it is not unlikely to have an influence over vegetable life also.

EXERCISE AND HEALTH

(Continued from previous page).

becomes flattened, the back rounded, and the abdomen prominent. This produces a vicious circle, which gradually undermines the strength, vitality, mentality, and initiative of the individual. This condition is so common amongst the workers in our cities and so obvious that it does not require to be emphasised further. A man who stoops has of necessity a poor digestion, is wanting in physical and mental energy and like a badly-fuelled machine can only do his work badly.

How can this obvious disability be met by exercise? Any one can observe for himself that when he takes the deepest possible inspiration, his spine is extended and erect to the utmost, his chest is full and prominent, the shoulders are held back, and the abdomen is fully retracted. If, on the contrary, the chest be emptied to its utmost, the back is rounded, the head thrown forward, the shoulders depressed, the chest flattended, and the abdomen rendered prominent.

At all times acquire the habit of expanding the chest to the utmost by inspiring as deeply as possible, not only when walking, but also when sitting and lying down. It soon becomes a habit, as the tissues and membours become more supple.

QUALIFIED AT CHICAGO!

Gangs Of Young Men Prove Quite Inconvenient Lot To Yard

Fear of the theft of arms from private citizens by gangs, recently returned from the United States and primed in the latest technique of banditry, is believed responsible for yet another police move to disarm civilians.

A promise was issued by Lord Trenchard, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, that no action will be taken against people who illegally possess firearms without a certificate if they surrender them before May 31.

Police anxiety has grown following recent instances of firearms, held quite innocently, falling into the wrong hands, with disastrous results.

The hint that the police would deal sympathetically with people who surrendered firearms was made in the House of Commons last week by the Home Secretary.

"In view of this," the statement issued reads, "the Commissioner of Police gives notice that if any person living in the Metropolitan police district who is in unlawful possession of a firearm (i.e., without a certificate or dispensation) surrenders it together with any ammunition at a police station before May 31, no action will be taken.

THEY PROVE THEMSELVES TOO HOT.

"Firearms are very seldom necessary for defence purposes in this country, and this notice is issued in the hope that people who possess them will take the opportunity now afforded of surrendering them without trouble or difficulty."

The gangs of young men who have recently returned from the United States are providing Scotland Yard with a pressing problem.

Most of them Londoners with a criminal bent, they are suspected of responsibility for some of the recent daring raids.

MADE AND LOST £7,000

Edgar Cohen Who Dazzled London Hospitality Dies Penniless

The man who made and lost £7,000,000 has died penniless. Edgar Israel Cohen was fortune's plaything. He was phenomenally lucky. Everything he touched turned to gold, says a writer in "The People"

Then, eight years ago, the crash came. I can still see that large forlorn figure with the drooping moustache, his genial face lined with anxiety, sitting at the table he always kept at the Savoy grill.

"I have lost all," he said miserably. "Everything's gone wrong. I am absolutely broke. . . finished . . ."

That was my last sad picture of Edgar Cohen.

Cohen was the man who gave London its taxicabs, who startled the capital with the lavish splendour of his hospitality, who was one of the greatest gamblers the world has ever known.

Edgar Cohen threw himself into any project in which there was a chance to make big money. Risk there might be, but he did not care for the risk.

£300 BETS.

He was a gambler. So long as the stakes were high he was well content.

It was the same on the Turf. I have seen Edgar Cohen losing £100 doubles and £200 trebles without turning a hair. A straight bet did not appeal to him. Always there must be risk, the chance to come out big.

And at every race meeting he attended he laid out as much as £1,000 a day.

I have accompanied him to Epsom when he placed as much at £2,000 or £3,000 on one of his horses. Rarely have I known a a bigger plunger.

On one of his animals—I think it was Crathorne—he won as much as £30,000 on a single race.

His business rise was spectacular. He went into sponges like his father, emerged as director of D. H. Evans, sponge importers, director of Harrods, of Louise and Co., and the General Motor Cab Company.

He sought his fortune throughout the Seven Seas, and was his office.

He was interested in As I have tried to ex was no patent he woul mine. And if Edgar there was money in it, stake thousands on the c of making millions.

Crippen, the murderer, Cohen when he wanted to company to sell his patent clues. Edgar Cohen did not but he treasured the little b cures that Crippen took to h

This great financier had a h of gold. The People recall open house he kept at his m sion in St. John's Wo where all were we come, where his parties drew th most famous of the world's singers actors and artists, including Caruso.

FOR DOWN-AND-OUTS.

Those parties were famed for their brilliance and their gaiety and their card-games; where choice foods and the best wines were on tap day and night.

But I prefer to think of another and more generous side to his nature—his kindness to starving down-and-outs.

His four daughters used to walk along the Embankment and present cards to the shabby human derelicts so that they could go to the house in St. John's Wood and feast like kings.

He would have a large marquee on his lawn, with food crammed on long tables, groaning under the choicest meats and fruits, and not even the most prodigious appetite among the poor starving down-and-outs went away unappeased.

No one ever appealed to Edgar Cohen in vain. He was generosity itself—not occasionally, but all the time. . .

Then his billion vanished and Edgar found himself a poor man.

He never revealed to anyone how he lost his money. He just dropped out of London Society.

He changed his house, his mode of life and everything else.

His will has just been proved. He left only five pounds . . .

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD, INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE

Appreciative Testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1933

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JECT LESSON FOR SCHUSTER

oosevelt Restores Embargo To Avert Crisis

NOW HE IS ENGAGED RAISING COMMODITY PRICES

WASHINGTON, May 8.

A declaration that the definite objective of the present administration was to raise commodity prices to such an extent that those who had borrowed will be, on an average, able to repay in the same kind of dollar as was borrowed, was made by President Roosevelt in broadcast message to the nation.

In a review of his policy he said he did not seek such cheap dollar that they will be able to repay at great deal less than they borrowed and added that powers to be given to him in this connection by the Congress will be used "when, as and if may be necessary to accomplish the purpose."

Referring to the Farm Relief Bill which with inflation provisions provides for "wide powers for emergencies," the President said that the extent of its use will depend entirely upon what future has in store.

UNITY OF ACTION.

President proceeded to refer to conversations with foreign envoys which had brought about unity of action for progress towards disarmament and towards economic stabilisation. He said that future of the world demanded success of the World Economic Conference and we were all pledged to give our best in joint efforts to that end.—Reuter.

President Roosevelt declared that country was "dying by inches" when he took office and outlined positive measures taken or now before the Congress.

CAN'T BALLYHOO YET.

President Roosevelt said that they had reason to believe things were little better than two months ago. Industry had picked up, railroads were carrying more freight, and farm prices better, but he did not indulge in over-enthusiastic assurances for "we cannot ballyhoo ourselves back to prosperity."

Referring to gold embargo and departure from gold standard he said that the situation developed 3 weeks ago that had resulted in a drain of the national supply of gold by the foreign countries and this situation threatened the flight of the American capital from the country. Asserting that such such event might have resulted in panic and complete stoppage of wheels of industry and that gold was required as basis of currency, President Roosevelt declared "I decided not to allow any gold now in country to get out."

Conversations with foreign envoys had four great objectives. Firstly, general reduction of armaments in order to remove fear of invasion and help in balancing budgets and reducing taxation; secondly, cutting down of trade barriers; thirdly, stabilisation of currencies; and fourthly, re-establishment of friendly relations with greater international confidence.

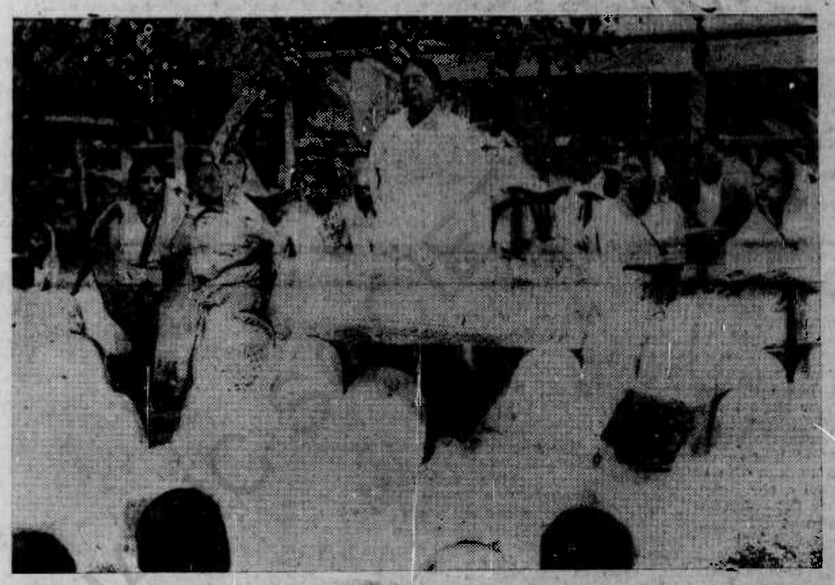
The foreign visitors had responded most helpfully.

President Roosevelt emphasised urgent need of co-operating with the rest of the world. "We can most probably get fair measure of prosperity to return again in the United States but it will not be permanent unless we get return to prosperity throughout the world."

President Roosevelt did not refer to war debts.

LADIES' MEETING IN GIRGAUM

Ladies' meeting held on Monday in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's Fast.



Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale addressing yesterday's meeting of women and explaining the significance of Gandhiji's Fast.

Supreme Sacrifice Is Unparalleled

Bombay Bows Her Head In Humility Before His Moral Grandeur

The C. J. Hall was packed to its utmost capacity on Monday evening by ladies and gentlemen of all castes and communities who gathered there in large numbers to offer prayers for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi and his successful ordeal through the 21 days' fast. In absence of Mr. Mathradas Vissanji, President of the Board of the Servants of the Untouchables Society, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta occupied the Chair.

Mr. Mehta, in the course of his speech, referred to the fast of Mahatma Gandhi and said:—

Ladies and gentlemen,—

"Mahatma Gandhi felt impelled to fast as a penance for the wrongs done to the Harijans and as a call to all his associates and co-workers to purify and invigorate the campaign against the curse of Untouchability which we inaugurated eight months ago. I will not attempt to plead with him either on your or on my own behalf to reconsider his decision as the same is 'irrevocable and unconditional.'

"Numerous friends and comrades—honoured leaders in all ranks of the country's public life—have urged this ere now, but Mahatma Gandhi's reply to all such appeals has been that the inner call is too insistent to de brushed aside and that the struggle within him has been so deep that he must undergo, on behalf of the nation, a course of self-purification.

MORAL GRANDEUR.

"History records but few examples of such deep devotion to the couse of Truth and such loving readiness to bear the burden of sins and impurities of others that we, who are privileged to witness in our midst so supreme a sacrifice as Mahatmaji's decision connotes, can only bow our heads in all humility before the moral grandeur of the act and pray to the Almighty that the most precious life in this great continent of ours may be saved for the nation that loves and honours him as no leader of the nation has been loved and honoured in the past.

"We have come here to-day to pray that Providence may endow Mahatmaji with the requisite strength to emerge unscathed out of the ordeal to which he is subjecting himself. But such prayers will be in vain unless they are accompanied by greater purity, greater application, and greater dedication among those of his countrymen and women who have responded to his call for the service of the Harijans. As you are aware, a new organisation called the Servants of Untouchables Society has been formed to direct and co-ordinate various activities for the removal of Untouchability.

CONSIDERATIONS.

"All over the country work has been taken in hand with the aid of voluntary full time and part time workers. The work is not to be undertaken in a light-hearted and haphazard manner, and from some instances that have been brought to his notice, Mahatma Gandhi has chosen to warn all concerned to practise vigilance and watchfulness in carrying on the work and to insist on purity of character and honesty of motive, above all other considerations, among the selected workers. I deem it my duty to repeat this word of warning as in the drive against Untouchability we shall stand in need of an army of workers and these should all appreciate the rigid test that Mahatmaji has laid down for them. I have enough confidence, however, in our young men and women to hope that workers of the right stamp will be forthcoming in response to the fresh clarion call to action sounded by Gandhiji."

PRAYERS IN GUJERATI.

Mr. H. G. Anjarala then ocered prayers in Gujerati for unity among the Indian people and for victory to Mahatmaji in his fast. The proceedings terminated with the favourite song of Mahatmaji. "Vaishnava jana to" and cheers for Mahatmaji.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL

Principal Markets Closed All Over City

The Bombay city observed hartal on Monday as the citizens wished to commemorate the day with prayer and fast, being the first day of the fast of Mahatma Gandhi.

Posters were pasted all over the city exhorting the Hindus to remove class distinction and to take the depressed class in their fold.

The principal markets such as Bullion market, grain market, swadeshi markets, and shops at Tamba Kanta, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi were closed for the day. At several places public were informed by "Bhoj Patrika" or (writing on the ground) to observe the day with prayer and fast, and to suspend business.

MANDVI OBSERVES FIRST DAY OF FAST

Processions And Prayers For Long Life

The first day of the fast of Mahatma Gandhi was observed by the Mandvi Ward by holding prayers at Valpakhadi by Harijans, headed by Syt. Shyamji Navji.

A procession started from Dr. Poonsey Meisheri's mansion. It consisted of Harijans and high-class Hindus. Among those present were Messrs. D. K. Bhatt, Mohanlal Panachand, Syt. Shyamjibhai and others.

On their way to Chowpatty for sea bath, the procession passed through Vadgadi, Zhaveri Bazar, Bhuleshwar, Girgaum Back Road, Sandhurst Road.

After the bath prayers were said for the long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Shyamjibhai explained the significance of the fast. Mr. D. K. Bhatt asked everybody to take a vow and he himself took the vow of fasting for four Mondays and to take the simplest food during the three weeks, and to give the money thus saved for the uplift of the Harijans.

Then the procession dispersed after Vandematram was sung.

MASS PRAYER FOR MAHATMA'S HEALTH

Nagpur To Observe 12-Hour Fast

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, May 8.

A mass prayer for Gandhiji's health and wishim him safe passage through the ordeal of 21 days' fast was held this morning, in front of the Tilak Statue, under the auspices of the Provincial Servants Untouchables' Society, when a crowd 300 strong was present.

Students of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Mahatma Bhagwandin and Patwardhan, Secretary, conducted the prayer, and appealed for the observance of a twelve-hour fast.

Two meetings were held in Ramdas Peth and Itwari, yesterday, when Messrs. Lapalliker Pannalal Daptari, Dr. Sonak and Mrs. Kale explained the objects of Gandhiji's fast.

Sjt. Tulsiram, a Harijan worker, declared Gandhiji was their only saviour, and emphasised India cannot afford to lose such a great and sincere soul. He strongly appealed to Sanatanists to co-operate with Gandhiji in his efforts to eradicate untouchability.

DAVIS CUP CONTESTS

MEXICO CITY, May 7.

In the Davis Cup the United States won remaining singles.

Allison beat Mestre 6|0, 9|7, 6|2.

Sutter beat Tapia 6|1, 3 6, 7|5, 2|6, 6|1.

HOLLAND ELIMINATES POLAND

HAGUE, May 7.

Holland has eliminated Poland from the Davis Cup and has hitherto won three matches to one.

Timmer beat Tloczynski 6|1, 3|6, 6|4, 3 6, 6|2.

Remaining singles will be played to-morrow.

JACOBSON BEATS McVEAGH.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.

In the Davis Cup, Jacobson (Denmark) beat Mcveagh (Ireland) 3|6, 2|6, 6|4, 8|6, 6 3.

Rogers (Ireland) beat Ulrich 8 6, 6|2, 6|2.

VON ERAMM BEATS BOGADLY.

WIESBANDEN, May 7.

Von Eramm (Germany) beat Bogadly (Egypt) 6|2, 6 2, 6|2. NoNurney (Germany) beat Wahid 5|7, 8|6, 6|2, 9|7.

HON. MR. GOWAN TO GO ON LEAVE

PACHMARHI, May 7.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. H. C. Gowan, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., Revenue Member and Governor-Designate of C. P., intends shortly to proceed home on four months' leave before assuming charge of his new office in September next.—A. P.

BENARES OBSERVES HARIJAN DAY

Elaborate Plans For Removal Of Untouchability

BENARES, May 8.

An elaborate programme for the removal of Untouchability to be carried out at Benares, during Gandhiji's twentyone days fast, was taken up to-day by Local Servants of Untouchables Society and other public bodies. Harijans along with other Hindus bathed in the Ganges this morning. Harijans will have Darshan in the local temple of Bhola Sahu.

A meeting of Hindus including Harijans was held last evening, when speeches urging people to complete the removal of Untouchability were made.

Another meeting praying for successful termination of Gandhiji's fast will be held this evening.

Meetings in the City and villages, and Kathas in Harijan quarters, will be held and Mrityukjava Jap and Rudrabhiskheka will be recited during twenty-one days' fast.—A. P.

"GANDHI-DIN" OBSERVED IN AMRAOTI

The Gandhi-din was observed on the 4th inst. Dr. Bhojraj presided. Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande spoke on Gandhiji's fast. He asked the people to follow Gandhiji's mission if they want to save his life.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

All Mills To Stop Work For Hour

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

To-day being the first day of Mahatmaji's fast complete hartal was observed in the city, and prayers will be offered at several places.

The local Millowners' Association has decided to stop work of all the mills for an hour between 4 and 5, when prayers will be offered at all mills.

Public meetings are convened in the evening when Balvantray Thakor will preside.

MUSLIMS AT LOGGERHEADS

Fusillade Of Lathis And Brickbats

RAJSHAHI, May 7.

Raghunandan Singh, a police havildar, and six others were injured in the course of a fracas on Friday night between two parties of Mohurram processionists. Lathis and brickbats were freely used and the shop of a Muslim baker was looted. Police ultimately dispersed the crowd and arrested ten persons.—A. P.

JAIRAMDAS ARRESTED

Sind Leader To Be Lodged In Byculla Jail

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a well known Congress worker of Sind was arrested on Monday morning at his residence at Forgett Street, by Rao Bahadur M. N. Desai, Inspector, Special Branch, C.I.D.

Mr. Jairamdas was arrested under section 3 of Emergency Power Ordinance.

He was placed before the Commissioner of Police in the afternoon who directed him to be sent to the Byculla Jail.

NIGHT-SCHOOL FOR BHANGIS

"Parsi-Brother's Gift For Harijan Uplift

A night school for Bhangis has been opened at Khokpra Mahemadabad by the Ahmedabad District Sangh and it is open to all communities. The Sangh has also begun to give two scholarships of Rs. 1-12 each to two students in Modasa High School.

A 'Parsi Brother' has donated one-hundred rupees towards the educational uplift of the depressed classes.

NEW LEGAL ADVISER OF SIR H. HOARE

LONDON, May 7.

Sir Samuel Hoare has appointed Sir Herbert Grayhurst Pearson as his Legal Advisor in succession to Sir Edward M. D. Chamier, who retires on 1st June.—Reuter.

SOVIET WANTS PEACE

Ready To Sell "C. E. R." Though It Is Tantamount To Recognising Manchukuo

TOKIO, May 8.

It is authoritatively intimated that M. Litvinov has offered to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway either to Japan or to Manchukuo. When he was told that this was tantamount to the Soviet recognising the Manchukuo, he replied that he was fully aware of the implication but did not mind as the Soviet was not a signatory to the League's resolution against recognition.—Reuter.

HOUSTON'S PLEA FOR MERCY

Execution Postponed Pending Reply Of Governor-General

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 6.

Mr. Houston who was sentenced to death for the murder of Mr. Green, City Inspector, has petitioned the Governor-in-Council for mercy through the jail authorities narrating therein his past services in the army. The Bombay Government has forwarded the application to the Governor-General-in - Council and the sentence is postponed till the decision is at hand.

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